

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 368.]

JUNE 1, 1822.

[5 of Vol. 53.



GORHAMBURY, THE RESIDENCE OF LORD BACON.

WHAT remains of the residence of the Founder of modern Philosophy is only a small part of a much larger edifice, but even this relict is embraced, nay, almost enshrouded, by an ever-green wreath of affectionate ivy. The building, says Mr. Williams in his History of St. Albans, consists of two parts, discordant in their manner, yet in various respects of a classical taste. On the outside of that part which forms the approach, is the piazza, the one being intended for enjoying the shade, and the other to catch, during winter, the comfortable warmth of the sun. The walls of the piazza were painted, *al fresco*, with the adventures of Ulysses, by Van Koepen. In one is the statue of Henry VIII; in another, the bust of the barrister Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another of his lady. Over the entrance from the court into the hall are these lines:—

HÆC CVM PERFECIT NICHOLAVS TECTA BACONVS

ELIZABETH REGNI LVSTRA FVERE DVO.

FACTVS EQVES MAGNI CVSTOS FVIT IPSE SIGILLI.

GLORIA SIT SOLI TOTA TRIBVTA DEO.

MEDIOCRIA FIRMA.

Some lines over the statue of Orpheus, that stood on the entrance into the orchard, shew what a waste the place was before possessed by this great man.

Horrida nuper eram aspectu latebræque ferarum

Ruricolis tantum numinibusque locus.

Edomitor fauste hic dum forte supervenit Orpheus

Ulterius qui me non sinit esse rudem;

Convocat avulsis virgulta virentia truncis,

Et sedem quæ vel diis placuisse potest.

Sique mei cultor, sicut est mihi cultus et Orpheus.

Floreat o noster cultus amoreque diu!

In an orchard was built an elegant summer-house, (no longer existing,) not dedicated to Bacchanalian festivity, but to refined converse on the liberal arts, which were decyphered (depicted) on the walls, with the heads of Cicero, Aristotle, and other illustrious ancients and moderns who had excelled in each. This estate had been conveyed by Lord Chancellor Verulam to his kinsman, Sir Thomas Meautys, then the secretary to the privy council, and who had been secretary to his lordship, previous to his conviction. Sir Harbottle Grimstone, the ancestor of the present noble possessor, Earl Verulam, purchased the estate of Sir Thomas, sometime towards the latter end of the sixteenth, or beginning of the seventeenth century.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I do not remember to have ever seen in print the mode adopted in regard to persons incarcerated in the famous Bastille of Paris, I remit you the enclosed; which, as an historical document, may not perhaps prove unacceptable to the numerous readers of your valuable *Miscellany*.

Many years have now transpired since Mr. Christopher, more commonly known by the name of *Kit Potter*, then Member of Parliament, made a great noise in the world, particularly in regard to a speculation, wherein he embarked, having for its object the sale of bread at a reduced price; which proving unsuccessful, he became involved, and fled to France. At Paris the same speculative ideas occupying this gentleman's mind, he became the proprietor of a most extensive porcelain manufactory, in which situation he was visited by the writer of the present article, just at the breaking out of the French revolution.

Upon the taking of the Bastille, which was of course ransacked by the ensoriled populace, the Convention, being apprehensive least the contents of the archives should be of a nature to exasperate still more the general feeling, adopted every possible means to collect these documents, by offering pecuniary rewards to all persons who should bring in such books and manuscripts as might have been obtained; and so fortunate was the government, that it appears every vestige was procured by this means, excepting the volume of which we are going to speak.

Among the countless visitors who repaired to the fortress Mr. Potter was among the foremost; when, on examining the chamber which had contained the archives, he still found a book, behind some shattered wainscotting, where it had fallen in the general scramble, and had remained unnoticed. This precious document he carefully secreted under his coat, unobserved; and, after a lapse of time, remitted the same to his brother, Mr. Potter, of Charing Cross, by whom it was prized at five hundred pounds, as the only remaining vestige of the daily mode of issuing orders respecting persons incarcerated in that abominable edifice of tyranny.

The volume in question, which was for some time in the hands of the writer, was in quarto, bound in green

parchment, and lettered in gold upon red leather as follows:—

“ BASTILLE.
Lettres de MM. les Magistrats, M. Le Noir. 1781.—Tom. LXIII.”

The first letter was dated January the 2d, 1781, and the last the 31st of December, of the same year, making in the whole 232 letters; from which it appeared that the number of prisoners confined in that fortress during those twelve months amounted to thirty-five.

It is much to be regretted that the volume in question did not contain any documents relating to personages of particular notoriety: from its contents, however, the ensuing letters are extracted verbatim, being, in the writer's estimation, the most curious specimens contained in the book; nor can he help figuring to his imagination, what would have been the value of such a volume had it chanced to have been at the period of the mysterious confinement of the man with the iron mask, if indeed any notes were regularly recorded of that mysterious individual.

NO. I.

I beg, sir, that you will cause to be confined, in one of the chambers of the Bastille, the Sieur Bellot, one of the turnkeys, until the regular order arrives; which I shall forward, with an elucidation of the cause that has led to this proceeding.

This 6 February, 1781. LE NOIR.

NO. II.

Paris, 28th February, 1781.

From the representation, sir, which I have made to Mr. Amelot, respecting the affair of Sieur Capin, otherwise Bellot, a turnkey of the Bastille, the minister has authorized me to beg you will set him at liberty, after causing him to sign his submission, at the bottom of the present letter, never to approach Paris within a distance of twenty leagues, under pain of disobedience. I have the honour to remain, &c.

LE NOIR.

The undersigned ancient turnkey of the Bastille promises to obey conformably to the above order, in fifteen days, under pain of disobedience, having regained my liberty; in confirmation of which I have signed the present, as an attestation of the same. At the Royal Chateau of the Bastille, this Wednesday, the 28th of February, 1781.

CAPIN, otherwise BELLOT.

NO. III.

I beg the Major of the Bastille to transmit to the Sieur de Paradés the maps accompanying the present.

This 8th Feb. 1781. LE NOIR.

I have received the five geographical charts.

DE PARADES.

NO.

NO. IV.

The magistrate, my good friend, charges me to remit to you an order for the setting at liberty the Sieur le Tellier, by which he is exiled to Caen. You will have the goodness to copy this last order, at the bottom of which he is to subscribe his submission to obey; which copy, so ratified, you will send to us. I also request you to desire the prisoner to appear before the magistrate to-morrow morning, between nine and ten o'clock. Good day, my dear sir, you know the friendly sentiments with which I am, &c.

20th April, 1781.

BOUCHER.

I submit to go to-morrow morning, between nine and ten, to Monsieur le Noir, conformably to his orders this 20th of April, 1781.

LE TELLIER.

NO. V.

I beg the Major to remit the accompanying letters to the Sieur Guignard du Temple, and to acquaint him, that in those he may have to write he must abstain from speaking of his detention in the Bastille.

LE NOIR.

21st July, 1781.

NO. VI.

Paris, 10th Sept. 1781.

The Sieurs Juvet and Ruffey, sir, detained in the Bastille, have asked for books, and to take the air. You may acquiesce with their wishes; adopting the accustomed precautions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LE NOIR.

NO. VII.

The Sieur Costard asks to be shaved twice a-week: I do not see any cause for refusal.

I beg the Major to acquaint him, that nothing has been forwarded for him, excepting what has been duly remitted.

4th Oct. 1781.

LE NOIR.

NO. VIII.

I request the Major of the Bastille to furnish the Count de Chavaignes with wood for firing, as well as paper and pens ready for use; observing to him, that it is against every regulation to furnish penknives and compasses.

LE NOIR.

Paris, 11th Oct. 1781.

NO. IX.

Paris, 3d Dec. 1781.

I request, sir, that you will give admission, into the Chateau of the Bastille, to the Sieur Seydler, who will have the honour to transmit you my letter: he will see the pretended Countess de Garathy, who is detained, and will converse with her on different matters, committing to paper whatsoever answers he may obtain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LE NOIR.

NO. X.

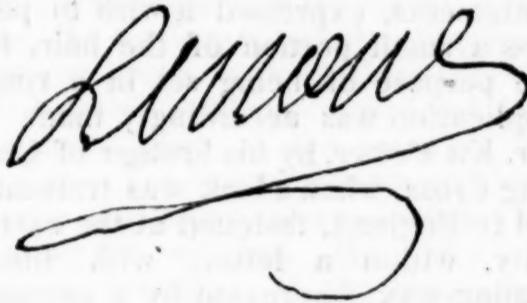
Paris, 23d Dec. 1781.

The Sieur Longpré, Inspector of Police, is deputed, sir, to present you an order

for the liberation of the pretended Count de Garathy and his wife, whom you are to transfer, viz. the husband to Bicetre, and his wife to l'Hopital. The Commissary Chenon, after proceeding to break the seals put upon the papers and effects of the prisoners, and taking a summary inventory, will seize upon all the property and jewellery, in order to be restored to the various persons to whom they may belong, or which may be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors of the said Garathy, whereof the Sieur Longpré will take charge; so that nothing may remain for the prisoners, except their linen, and the cloaths which they wear.

With respect to the papers, I request that you will cause them to be placed in the dépôt of the Bastille.

I have the honour, &c.



Having prefaced these documents by mentioning the late Mr. Kit Potter, I cannot refrain from subjoining another anecdote respecting that gentleman, which, as referring to the same epoch in history, is worthy to be recorded.

On the day when Louis the Sixteenth was decapitated, Mr. Potter, in the costume of a downright *sans-culotte*, was in attendance at the Place Louis Quinze, to witness the melancholy spectacle; and, having observed that the valet of the executioner cut off the whole of the king's hair, which was tied behind with a riband, he pushed his way to the scaffold, after the completion of the ceremony,—where, throwing up his handkerchief, he tendered money to the executioner, in order to have it soaked in the blood of the "tyrant," as he termed the departed monarch, for the purpose of concealing his real sentiments; and, then addressing the man who was in possession of the hair, he offered him a louis d'or for the same, accompanying the request by the most vilifying terms in regard to royalty. The plan succeeded; for the whole hair, together with the riband, was flung down, with which, and the ensanguined handkerchief, Mr. Potter effected his escape, as quick and with all the privacy

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vacy possible; a proceeding highly requisite, as, upon the affair being made public, persons connected with the government, duly appreciating that the real motives of the possessor were a love for the late king, pursued every means to find him out; but, so effectually had Mr. Potter disguised himself as one of the cut-throats of that period, that he luckily escaped the vigilance of his pursuers; for, had he been identified, there is little doubt but that his head would have been forfeited for his officious temerity.

Some years afterwards, when concealment no longer became necessary, these facts were related to his late Majesty George the Third; who, upon ascertaining the veracity of these statements, expressed a wish to possess a small portion of the hair, for the purpose of being set in a ring; application was accordingly made to Mr. Kit Potter, by his brother of Charing Cross, when a lock was transmitted to England, fastened at the extremity, within a letter, with black sealing-wax, impressed by a coronet, and containing a verification of the authenticity of the hair, in the handwriting of Mr. Potter, which letter, together with its contents, was shown to the writer of the present, previous to its being conveyed to the hands of royalty.

VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I perceive in a late number of "the Modern Voyages and Travels," containing an interesting narrative of the wreck of the Sophia, and the subsequent sufferings of the crew, in the interior of Africa, that the editor has omitted (no doubt on account of its being a digression from the narrative,) a very curious account of the famous city of Timectou, I send it to your Magazine, persuaded it will be very acceptable to its numerous readers.

During my horrible confinement in the dungeon of Ouadnoun, (says the author,) I one day observed a traveller arrive in the court or yard adjoining to our prison, which court was the general rendezvous for all travellers who came to partake of the hospitality of Beirouc, one of the two sheiks or chiefs of Ouadnoun. This traveller, accompanied by his son, a youth about eighteen years of age, had just arrived from Timectou. He had been four months in crossing the desert, and had

that morning quitted the caravan of which he had formed a part. The desire of obtaining some information respecting this mysteriously celebrated city, induced me to address some questions to him. Every day after my arrival at Ouadnoun, I was in the habit of going, at the approach of night, and seating myself by the side of Hamar, on a bench adjoining the door of our prison. I was sufficiently acquainted with Arabic to be enabled to understand him; and it was in this manner that I sometimes found a great relief to my sorrows.

Hamar, faithful to his promise, began his relation in the following terms:—“A merchant of Rabat, whom I was acquainted with at Tetuān, about seven years ago, took me into his service, and proposed that I should accompany him as far as Timectou. I accepted his offer with pleasure; and, two months afterwards, we set out with an akhabah or caravan, which left Fez in order to cross the desert. We soon arrived at Ouadnoun, where we learnt that a caravan had been recently swallowed up in the midst of sands, which had been heaved up by the winds. This intelligence, and the fear of exposing myself to a similar peril, changed my original determination; and, instead of continuing my journey with the merchant, who pursued his route, I accepted the proposition made me by the Sheik Beirouc, and entered into his service.

“The desire of enjoying that personal liberty, of which we are deprived in the empire of Soliman, had alone induced me to remove from Tetuān. At Ouadnoun I obtained the object of my wishes, and I can enjoy here the most perfect liberty; because, notwithstanding the authority which the Sheiks Ibrahim and Beirouc exercise, there is here no true king but God himself;—*Allah Sultan Mouslemes*, (God is the king of the Mussulmans),” said Hamar to me, smiling, and extending his hands towards heaven. He then continued: “Beirouc, whom you have so much reason to hate, because he treats you with so much cruelty, and detests the very name of Christian, is not ill-disposed towards us; and you may think yourselves happy in being his slaves, rather than those of the Sheik Ibrahim, who would be much more unmerciful. These two brothers possess great influence at Ouadnoun, and they owe it as much

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to their great wealth as to their distinguished origin, for they are descended from families which have long been respected among the Moors. But a much more powerful chief than they, one to whom they are allied by the female side, and whose power almost equals that of Soliman himself, has his residence within two days' journey to the north of Ouadnoun. He commands nearly all the Mussulmans of the desert, and is called Sidy Ischem. You will perhaps one day see him, and then you will be able to judge of his power and riches.

"Sidy Ischem sends a very considerable caravan every year to Timectou. From fifteen hundred to two thousand camels, all belonging to him, generally compose it. It is collected either here or in the city of Tata; and in these two places the last preparations are made to enter into the desert. The two sheiks of Ouadnoun join also to the caravan the camels which belong to them; and it may be said that these three chiefs, but above all Sidy Ischem, carry on, by themselves alone, a great part of the commerce with Timectou. The Moors who live in that city are charged with the interests of Sidy Ischem: they receive the commodities which he sends them, and which are principally composed of haiques, red worsted caps, and pieces of linen-cloth. The tobacco which grows at Ouadnoun also forms part of these expeditions; and, when the caravans take the route nearest to the sea, the same by which you arrived, they also carry away a considerable quantity of salt. At their return they bring back, in exchange for their various merchandize, a quantity of gold-dust, gold rings, elephant's teeth, gum, and a great number of negroes. All those whom you see at the house of Beirouc, and who are remarkable for their beauty, have been purchased at Timectou: they cost him each about thirty piastres. The negro-woman who brings your food is only recently arrived from it; she is now the favourite of Beirouc, among the women of that colour, and it is because she is decked out with a number of silver necklaces and rings.

"About a day's journey to the north of Ouadnoun, there is a vast site, where the yearly market is held, called *Souk-el Aam*. This market, more considerable than others which are alike held in the environs, at different

epochs, takes place once a-year, on the return of the great caravan. It is frequented by the merchants of Fez, Mequinez, and other cities of the empire of Morocco. A great number of these merchants, who formerly went to Timectou, now confine themselves to make their exchanges with Sidy Ischem; and this chief, who appears in person every year, at the opening of the great market, presides over it during the seven days that it lasts. In this market are sold, besides the productions of Timectou and Morocco, camels, horses, mules, and ostrich-feathers, which are procured in abundance in the environs of Ouadnoun, and in all the country of the Mussulmans. Sidy Ischem and Beirouc collect together, in magazines, in the course of the year, the feathers which they purchase from the Arabs, or those which they obtain themselves from hunting; and they sell them again at the epoch of the market. The beautiful horse on which the son of Beirouc rides is intended for hunting the ostriches. He is of a prodigious swiftness at the chase, and perfectly trained. The horses which resemble him, and which are used for this purpose, are extremely dear; and I have seen twenty-two superb camels, which had each cost twenty-five piastres, given in exchange for one of those to which I allude."

Hamar told me that, after a year's residence at Ouadnoun, he saw arrive there, on his return from Soudan, the merchant of Rabat with whom he had intended to go into that country. This merchant, having encountered great dangers, congratulated him for the part which he had taken in not accompanying him: notwithstanding the considerable advantages which he derived from his journey, he often found himself in a situation to regret having undertaken it. The following interesting particulars respecting Timectou were communicated to Hamar by this merchant:—

"Timectou is the most considerable of all the cities of the empire of Morocco. Sidy Mohammed (the name of the merchant of Rabat,) on returning from it to Ouadnoun, repeated several times to Hamar these words: Mequinez, which you very well know, and Tetuân, your native city, are of little importance in comparison to the city of Negroes. Timectou is three times the extent of Fez, and contains three times

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times its population :* there are a great number of houses, multitudes of negroes, and much gold, (*bezzeif dare, bezzeif negros, bezzeif oro.*)†

“ Sidy Mohammed, after having experienced the greatest fatigue in his journey through the desert, arrived on the fortieth day after his departure from Ouadnoun in the city of Taudeny, inhabited by a population consisting of Arabs and negroes. After remaining there some time with the caravan, he continued his route; and, in fifteen days, was within sight of Timectou. Only four days before arriving at the end of his journey, Sidy Mohammed quitted the desert, and entered into a cultivated country. Although he expected to see a considerable city, the first appearance of Timectou caused him the greatest surprise, and much surpassed his expectations. The extent of ground occupied by the city, which is situated in the middle of a vast plain, struck him with astonishment. The walls surrounding it recalled to his mind those of Tarodant, which they greatly resemble.

“ The gates of the city were shut when the caravan arrived. As soon as it was perceived, a negro, who was stationed in a tower above the gate where the caravan stopped, fired off a musket. A few minutes afterwards this gate was opened, and a hundred negro soldiers, armed with bows and arrows, poniards and guns, advanced towards the caravan. The chief who commanded them ordered the camels to halt, and assigned to the travellers the site they were to occupy.

“ This site had been already indicated by a great number of small shops built with clay, similar to those which are seen in the market of Ouadnoun. It is in this place, at a little distance from the walls, that the caravans destined for Timectou always stop. The Moors, who form part of them, have not permission to enter into the city until some days after their arrival. The first exchanges of merchandize must previously be made with the inhabitants.

“ The day that Sidy Mohammed ar-

* It is asserted, that the population of Fez amounts to 90,000 inhabitants; but, on this point, it is difficult to obtain very exact data.

† I relate the very words used by Hamar to give me an idea of the great importance of Timectou.

rived under the walls of Timectou, the gates of the city had been shut the whole day, because the inhabitants had been informed of the approach of the caravan, and a general fête had taken place the same day on account of the marriage of the king. From the place where Sidy Mohammed was encamped, he perfectly heard the joyful shouts, the singing of the inhabitants, and the sounds of various musical instruments.

“ The next day, at the moment of the opening of the gates, he saw a crowd of inhabitants sally forth. They brought merchandize to be exchanged for those of the caravan; and, in order to make these exchanges, the greater part entered into small shops destined for that purpose.

“ Tobacco was the article which the negroes at first sought for with the most avidity, and the eagerness which they displayed to procure it turned greatly to the profit of Sidy Mohammed, who had a very considerable quantity. During the first day, he got rid of the greatest part of what he had brought, and he took in exchange nothing but gold-dust and jewels of the same metal, which served as ornaments for the negro-women. The latter divested themselves of them with the utmost alacrity, and without appearing to attach any great value to them. However, the gold dust was measured out very exactly when the negroes delivered it. The vessel which served for this purpose was also in gold.

“ It was not until the seventh day after his arrival that Sidy Mohammed obtained permission to enter the city, and to establish himself in a quarter inhabited by the Moors. Those who were at that time in Timectou were not very numerous, but many of them had resided there for a long time; and, of these, a dozen were empowered to watch over the interests of Sidy Ischem.

“ At the moment the merchant of Rabat passed the gate, he was disarmed of his musket and poniard, which were promised to be restored to him on his departure. The authorities will not suffer the Moors to be armed in the interior of the city, but they may freely perambulate it until sun-set. Then they are obliged to return to their quarters, which are surrounded by a wall, having only one gate,

gate, and guarded during the night by negroes.

"The quarter inhabited by the Moors is in the neighbourhood of the king's palace. This palace, the interior of which Sidy Mohammed had an opportunity of seeing, astonished him less by its extent than by the golden ornaments with which it is decorated. He remarked a number of towers in the middle of the enclosure, which he compared, although much more considerable, to that which forms part of the house of the Sheik Ibrahim at Ouadnoun.

"The present king (Hamar styled him by the title of sultan) has only reigned since 1814, and succeeded his father, who was assassinated. Sidy Mohammed saw him several times. This merchant had only been about fifteen days in Timectou, when a vast number of prisoners, taken by the king's army in a distant country, entered the city. The king repaired to the great square adjoining to his palace, and the only one in the city, in order to witness their arrival. Sidy Mohammed, who was also a spectator, saw the Sultan of Timectou, preceded by a number of soldiers, and surrounded by a numerous suite. A number of negroes stationed near his person were playing on various instruments; others ranged in the same line, and their faces turned towards him, danced backwards, accompanying their dance by a very animated song, and beating time with their hands.

"The negro sultan, on this occasion, had his head adorned with a great quantity of ostrich feathers: he was attired in a number of *haiques* of Fez, which the women alone wear in the empire of Morocco; and his feet, hands, and neck were loaded with an infinity of golden jewels.

"The prisoners, among whom were remarked nearly one-third of women and children, were negroes of Bambara; Sidy Mohammed estimated the number at more than three thousand. They filed off before the sultan, and were afterwards ordered to enter a large court adjoining one of the buildings of the square.

"The next day they were sold in this square, where a great market is daily held; in it the Moors have shops peculiarly appropriated to themselves, and the bustle and liveliness which prevail present an extraordinary scene. Sidy Mohammed purchased

twenty negroes, and five negro women, in payment of whom he only gave fifty *haiques* of the commonest kind, each of them not being worth more than ten shillings. But he could not complete his purchase without the consent of the king's officers, who previously came and chose a certain number of negroes for the service of the king. Nearly all the prisoners were purchased by the Moors, who made every arrangement for their setting out for Morocco by the first caravan. These negroes, although they had all been sold, were not delivered to their proprietors until the moment of their departure, a custom which is constantly observed, as much for the security of the purchasers, as to maintain order in the city.

"The interior of Timectou presented to Sidy Mohammed the appearance of an immense camp, or rather that of a multitude of *douares*, or Moorish camps, joined together. The houses are nearly all detached, and being erected without any order, resemble so many large tents. They have not, however, the same form, but are square, and generally surmounted by a kind of terrace. The king's palace is built of white stone. About fifty houses, belonging to the first personages, and those which are destined for public establishments, are constructed in the same manner; but all the rest, without one exception, are built of a reddish earth, similar to what is used at Ouadnoun for that purpose.

"A river flows at a distance of five miles to the south of Timectou, and is called *Ouade Soudan*. A continual traffic takes place from the city to this river: the road by which we arrive at it is constantly covered with loaded camels, and negroes carrying loads on their heads. The river is very large, and abundantly supplied with water, and there is always to be seen on it a variety of boats, some of which are of a very large size, *Sefineh n'sara* (Christian vessels, said Hamar, laughing.) Sidy Mohammed informed him that the most considerable of these vessels came from Djinnie, and went very far to the eastward.

"After having crossed the river in the ordinary place for a passage, Sidy Mohammed followed the same road which is prolonged in a southerly direction, and leads to a small town named *Oualadi*, about half a day's journey from the capital. The environs of

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Ouladi are far more fertile than those of Timectou, and they furnish the greatest part of the provisions which are consumed in the latter place. The inhabitants chiefly cultivate millet and rice; and abundant pasture permits them to rear numerous herds of goats and camels. During his residence in Soudan, Sidy Mohammed remarked that the flesh of these animals, and that of the ostriches, which the inhabitants hunt daily, are very nearly the only kinds of animal food consumed in the country. These various meats, when boiled, are served out in morsels with rice, which is a nourishment as habitual to the negroes as the *couscoussou* is to the Moors.

"A contagion having broke out, and made great ravages at Timectou during the residence of the merchant of Rabat in that city, he determined to leave it as soon as possible. When he departed the inhabitants were daily interring a great number of dead: those who were attacked with the disease soon fell sacrifices to it, after experiencing the first symptoms. This contagion appeared to have been caused by a great drought, from which the inhabitants imagined they could protect themselves, by always carrying rods, besmeared with rosin at the end; these they held under their noses, according to the custom of the inhabitants of Morocco.

"The return of Sidy Mohammed to Ouadnoun was equally accompanied with dangers. The caravan of which he formed a part experienced great losses, and many of the negroes which he had purchased himself perished with fatigue in the middle of the desert. Nevertheless, (said Hamar to me, gaily, on terminating this relation,) the result of his journey has been so advantageous to him, that, were you not a slave and a Christian, I should endeavour to prevail upon you to attempt it yourself, and to set out with Ali, a friend of mine, who intends in a few days to cross the desert, in order to seek for negroes in Soudan."

The preceding account of Timectou would alone be interesting, from the sincerity with which it was delivered. The devotion which he then showed towards me, and the real desire which he evinced of accompanying me to Europe, made me believe that he spoke with frankness. But, what merits here the attention of the reader is

the improbability of the journey of the American sailor, Robert Adams, to Timectou. If not, how came it that Hamar, who, during the six years that he remained at Ouadnoun, and who often spoke to us of the residence of Christian slaves in that city before and after his arrival; how came it, I say, that he never mentioned an event which might have been recalled to his mind merely by the pleasantry which he used in wishing me to undertake a journey which he judged impossible?

Another observation of the same kind, and which will have more weight because I can speak more positively, relates to a pretended journey of Sidy Hamet to Timectou, mentioned in the relation of Capt. Riley. It is certain, and I believe I shall be able to prove it, that every thing which Sidy Hamet is made to relate respecting Timectou, in that work, is not the result of his own observations, but that he has only spoken of Soudan from hearsay, and without ever having been in that country. I state this fact, because the identity of the narrator of Capt. Riley with Sidy Hamet, our former master, appears to afford no doubt, notwithstanding the treatment which we experienced from that Arabian chief, whom Capt. Riley praises, whilst we had only to complain of him. Without seeking to find out the motives for this difference of conduct, I shall merely say that the Sidy Hamet on whom our fate depended had, as well as the one of Capt. Riley, a brother called Seid. I shall add further, and Hamar daily repeated it to us, that within a certain number of years nearly all the Christians subjected to slavery in the desert, where Sidy Hamet has so great a power, had been sold to him by the Arabs, and that he had even brought some himself several times to Mogadore. I also obtained the following fact from the mouth of Sidy Hamet, who declared it to me, without however his making known the cause which prevented him, that for some time he no longer dared, any more than Beirouc, to undertake a journey into the empire of Morocco. Now this same Sidy Hamet, who conducted Capt. Riley and other slaves before him to Mogadore, told me, in answer to a question which I put to him on this subject, that he had never been to Timectou.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

If any thing more than another can demonstrate the melancholy consequences of teaching men (as, I am sorry to say, is but too much the case at present,) to substitute the observance of certain external rites and ceremonies, the *opus operatum*, in the room of the rational devotion of the heart, it must be the following narrative.

The Christian Albanians, in the midst of the mountains of Northern Epirus, on the banks of the Voioussa, had borne with the tyranny and cruelty of their Mahometan neighbours until their patience was exhausted, and their retaliation of injuries was of no avail. At last they came to the strange resolution that, by performing with the utmost rigour the several observances required of them by their clergy, they might perhaps, as they imagined, disarm the vengeance of heaven, and interest it in their cause against their enemies; but that, if no change should take place, they would discard their Christian profession, and embrace Mahometism, under which their enemies seemed to prosper. The fasts, the mortifications, the other prescriptions of Lent, they kept with the most exemplary punctuality and strictness; but, on the Easter Sunday bringing no amelioration to their situation, the general abjuration of their ancient faith was resolved on. The bishop who resided among them, and their papas or priests, were directed to leave the district; and the people, after upbraiding the saints, whose images they had hitherto venerated, for their indifference to the fate of their votaries, declared openly that they would now embrace Islamism. They called in the cadi or Turkish judge, and the Mahometan priests; they recited their profession of faith, and submitted to certain other ceremonies of that system.

If this event filled the Christians of the East with consternation, the Turks were quite unexpectedly exposed to grievous calamity; for the new converts, being now placed in every respect on a level with their enemies, lost no time in inflicting on them the most severe and cruel vengeance. They drew together all their warriors, and in one single expedition indemnified themselves for the hardships of half a century. Mutual assassinations, burnings, plunder, were the universal practice for many years, between the

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old and the new Mussulmans. At last, the mighty hand of Ali Pasha of Janina, by crushing both the contending parties, restored peace and tranquillity to the whole district. P. Q.

For the *Monthly Magazine.*

L'APE ITALIANA.

NO. XXIX.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.

Where the bee, at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

PIETRO NELLI, of SIENNA.

IN no species of poetic excellence do the Italians seem to have surpassed the writers of other nations so much as in the keenness and wit of their satiric and mock-heroic poetry. The nature of their genius, no less than the graceful ease and flexibility of their language, were peculiarly adapted to wield the sharp and cutting weapons of personal invective, in the quarrels of their authors, and in their general satire upon princes, and the vices and follies of mankind. The literary warfare, so often declared and so long maintained, between the most eminent wits of the age of the Medici, would in itself form a complete history of intellectual gladiatorialship, and supply Mr. D'Israeli with more anecdotes than he could possibly contract into two or three more entertaining volumes.

In fits of spleen and ill-humour, to which our climate renders us liable, we find it no slight relief to turn to the lives of Lorenzo, of Politian, and of Poggio, with those satirists *ad intercessionem*, the Aretini; and, in witnessing "the keen encounter of their wits," to endeavour to rid ourselves, through a safe channel, of some portion of that bile and vexation which, we doubt not, all of us at times feel rising, either against individuals or the whole mass of our species.

We are always sure of meeting with something burlesque and amusing amidst the strongest paroxysms of their poetic anger; and their virulence was tempered with so much ease and wit, that we can scarcely avoid thinking they must have felt equal pleasure in perusing their antagonist's productions as ourselves. Indeed we are assured, that, like combatants on a larger scale, they frequently met during hostilities,—not merely to adjust their differences, but to exchange the courtesies of private

3 D

life;

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life; returning again to their closets to finish some terribly sarcastic stanzas, or *capitoli*, against those with whom they had been conversing and feasting in the most friendly way.

We shall have little difficulty in comprehending this versatility of feeling, when we consider the polite but sarcastic terms on which a modern controversy has been conducted, where nearly in the same page a champion of Pope is alternately vilified in the harshest style, and kindly invited to the critic's residence to partake of his hospitality. But we think the satirist must here have been indebted to his Italian predecessors, and scarcely entitled to more originality in the invitation than other poets,—our Freres and our Byrons,—in catching the spirit, and imitating the style and versification, of *their* masters in burlesque—Ariosto, the Pulci, Bentivoglio, and Pietro Nelli, the subject of our paper. Without these to precede them in the career of humourous composition, and to whom they are so frequently indebted, we fear our English wits would have appeared to much greater disadvantage. We suspect that a noble author is nearly as well acquainted with the works of Pietro Nelli, as with those of writers better known, though not of higher qualities or more distinguished in the age in which he wrote. Contemporary with some of the first poets and scholars of the sixteenth century, he surpassed many in the excellence of his satiric genius, and a rare union of freedom and polished elegance in his style and versification. His satires, which are rarely to be met with, abound with the still rarer qualities of a playful imagination and original wit, which succeeded in extorting the praises of his friends no less than the fear of his adversaries; and have also been justly appreciated by succeeding writers. He is ranked by Tiraboschi, in his "Literary History," among some of the first comic and satiric geniuses who amused and abused the characters and the age in which they lived. To these, he observes, we must not forget to add the satires of Pietro Nelli, of Sienna, who gave them to the world under the name of Andrea da Bergamo, and entitled them, "Satire alla Carlonia," or rough and clownish satires, which however may be considered as an exquisite model for satiric composition. But they are deserving

of severe reprehension for their licentiousness and little respect for the Christian religion.

To Tiraboschi we might also add the testimony of Hayn, who asserts that "these satires are extremely elegant, though of very rare occurrence." They consist of two books of satires, chiefly relating to matters of public concern and notoriety, with severe animadversion on some of the customs and manners, as well as the private characters, of his countrymen, which sufficiently account for his adoption of a fictitious name. They were published in Venice by Paul Gherardo in 1548; and, as usual, attributed to a variety of distinguished names. From these we have selected a portion of one of the satires, which we considered the least objectionable, on moral grounds, from the palpable absurdity it discovers. The reader must excuse us for so loose and hasty an imitation as the following:—

In Praise of the Noble Art of Thieving;
By Messer Pietro Nelli, of Sienna.
To Ser Bernicco.

Of all the *fine arts*, sciences, and learning,
Our mother Nature in our need hath taught us,
With pedagogues, who whip us to take warning,
How we are caught, the finest beyond thought is,
That having and that keeping without earning.
The world delights in so. 'Tis worth our notice;
Despise not, then, my friend, the key t' unlock it,
"You have most beautiful fingers for a pocket."

At least that dexterous fellow told you so,
You sent the other day to try the galley;
Which had I known, I had not let *you* know
The glorious way he made that desperate sally
Out of the wood, within a purse's throw,
Leaving me neither time nor power to rally.
With pistol at my head, and hand in pocket-book,
Just when I would have fought and cock it, look—

At his thief's head, the coward ran away,
And thus I lost my bills, my watch, and ducats,
And was so wroth to witness such fool's play,
I ne'er e'en cried, "Stop thief!" I could not
brook its

Absurdity, and laughed all the next day,
And swore to have the fellow duck'd in buckets,
Instead of strangling him,—he was so clever
To stop a man, who would have stopp'd him rather.

Well, for my loss, "man and the arms" I'll sing,
The favourites of light-footed Mercury,
And fingers light, that they can make and bring
E'en something out of nothing, wonderous sly!
Are there who dare aspersions vile to fling

On such a royal art? Antiquity,
With modern times, bear witness to its worth,
The most commanding, noble trade on earth.

"Tis generous too, and full of usefulness,—
So useful, that if people knew its value
They'd make our Ten Commandments one the less,
Strike out the eighth, and, for "shall not," say
shall you

On all occasions, stars conspire to bless,
Take what heaven sends you. Do not stand to
dally,
And talk of law, and miss the opportunity,
Till the law comes with its d—d importunity.

If nature made things natural to be lawful,
Then thieving's the most lawful thing alive;
Self-preservation is the law most awful,
And binding on all parties, that would thrive.
Man seeks his good, as beasts would have a mawful,
And right or wrong, or both, some trade will drive,
And

And evil shuns, and longs for estimation
In stealth, or wealth, or ruining a nation;
It matters not, so he becomes notorious
Or rich enough to be known by the finger
On the Rialto. But, as "time will hurry us,"
And "art is long," we must contrive to bring her
Some shorter way about, nor worry us
And our poor brains to fiddle-strings, by thinking
How long we'd live without a meal or drinking.
This thieving love in great men is ambition,
The great and wisest only steal the surest,
And, when they want more land, they send a mission
To say they'll take it; this way is the *purest*,—
Instead of taking it before their wish on
The subject's known. Thus rich men to the poorest,
Thus kings to kings, and lords to commoners,
Go on as far as mankind domineers.
E'en when our fathers wore their painted skins,
Instead of modern fashions, and ate acorns,
With beech-mast for their sauce, they broke their
shins,
Each other's shins, and fought like very dragons,
To get the best red ochre to paint grins
Of idols and sea-monsters, and such Dagons;
The finest berries and the richest mast
They stole, and fought and died for, till the last.
And tho' we had not dived for pearls and gold
Out of the earth and sea, to deck their hair
And pockets, yet the ladies had what *told*
In love as well, and served to make them fair,—
They painted high, and then they dar'd not scold
So much as now, in virtue rich and rare,
And *numbers* true to the same spouse, and never
Expected piu-money, but obey'd for ever.
Nor did they *give*, nor were they *given*, in marriage,
But *takē* and *taken* by the law of power,
That rules the sons of fortune; not to disparage
Our modern rites,—a rent-roll and a dower,
Country estates,—a house in town,—a carriage,—
And change of place and fashions every hour,
With feasting of the daintiest and most savoury,
Known to all such who know the art of knavery.
That king of all-wise robbers, Solomon,
What says he on the subject we are treating?
Furtive dulciores et panis absconditus
Suavior,—which means that living and that eating
Of what others earn is always sure to come
More cheap and sweet than that of his own
getting;
And now I'll haste to show you, tho' you know it,
The thief's more *perfect* than he loves to show it.
That man's most *perfect* when he does confess,
Repenting of his sins before he dies,
None will deny. He has no chance the less
Of reaching Heaven. Thieves pour repentant
sighs,
And own, with bitter tears, they did transgress,
Before that *fatal man* the last knot ties;
And blest are they, for "justice sake," who suffer,
A short end is the happiest, tho' the rougher.
I've often heard the art most vilely slander'd,
By those who have not soul to taste its beauties;
Were it so bad, 'twould ne'er be made the standard
Of taste, for gallant men to pay their duties
To ladies fair, who, if their hearts have wander'd,
They say they're *stolen*, to prove how true their
suit is;
Nor do I know the lady thus call'd *thief*,
Who took not much more pleasure in't than grief.
(*Cætera desunt.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

SINGULAR CASE of a CORNEOUS EXCRES-
CENCE in the HUMAN SUBJECT.

PAUL Rodriguez, a packer or warehouseman, in the city of Mexico, was tall and stout, with an athletic constitution. He was observed to keep his head constantly wrapped up with a handkerchief, as if to conceal some large *lupia* or wen, or some other deformity.

One day, when at his labour, near

a heap of sugar hogsheads, a barrel rolled down from the top of the pile, and struck him on the head. He fell to the ground senseless, with a great effusion of blood, and was conveyed to the Hospital of St. Andrew, where a large and hard substance was discovered on the right side of his crown, or top of the head. In its circumference it was about fourteen inches, and divided into two branches, at a little distance from its base, forming two large crooked horns, whose extremities, some inches in length, bent back under the ear. One of them, the highest, was found to be broken off, about two-thirds, from its origin or root; the other, at the distance of three inches from its root, had a much smaller branch appended to it, which protruded sideways down to the middle of the cheek. By means of a circular interval the person could easily reach at his ear. The whole lump was of a horny nature, and the surface was like that of ram's horns, striated and full of knots, as if formed of successive layers. A fragment that was burnt yielded a scent like animal substances of the same kind, when submitted to the action of fire.

The violence of the blow from the barrel had rent and detached one of the horns in several places, and this gave rise to the bleeding. Though near, this enormous excrescence had no adherence with the bones of the cranium. The eye-lids and forehead had been swelled and puffed up, so that the person could but half open his right eye.

To the above may be added analogous instances, which seem no less remarkable, and are equally circumstantial and satisfactory.

In 1599, De Thou saw in the province of Le Maine, a peasant named François Trouillet, aged thirty-five, who had on the right side of his forehead a horn, chamfered or fluted longitudinally, spreading out and curving to the left, till the point came in contact with the cranium. This protrusion would have inflicted a wound, if he had not submitted, from time to time, to the operation of cutting it. But this was always attended with extreme pain; and even roughly handling this excrescence excited uneasiness.

This peasant had retired into the woods, to conceal this disagreeable deformity from the world; but one day he

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he was pursued and overtaken by the people belonging to the Marechal de Laverdin, and, when the valets pulled off his bonnet, to salute their master, they were overwhelmed with astonishment at the sight of the horn. Trouillet was afterwards taken to court, and presented to Henry IV.; but, when made a common spectacle to the Parisians, as some singular wild beast, he took it to heart, and died of chagrin.

Aldebrandi reports the case of a young peasant, who carried on his head a horn about the size of the middle finger. He was but a child, and was removed in 1689 to the hospital of Bologna, for the excision of this vegetative product.

Mr. Scudder, proprietor of the New York Museum, reports that he has seen and handled a horn seven inches long, taken from the head of an elderly lady, after her death. It had grown on the mastoid apophysis, along the ear, and on the root of another horn, which had been previously amputated.

About six years ago, a man was exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum, who had on his sternum a horn four inches in length, and who felt no other inconvenience from it than what its size and weight excited.

Dr. Chatard, of Baltimore, relates his having seen at New York, some years ago, an old woman who had on her nose a horn about an inch in length, and shaped like that of the rhinoceros.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER of an OFFICER in the SQUADRON to which the EMPEROR NAPOLEON surrendered, to a FRIEND.*

Basque Roads, July 1815.

MY DEAR SIR,

After a fortnight's extreme anxiety in pursuit of "Napoleon le Grand," in scouring backward and forward the whole of the French coast from Bourdeaux to the mouth of the Loire, and examining, from the truck to the keelson, every vessel in our way, lest the fugitive should escape, he has

* This narrative is inserted from respect to some of its facts, but we have necessarily been obliged to retain some of the writer's subordinate feelings and prejudices. He probably never read Whitworth's Correspondence, or enquired who were the criminal authors of the late wars.—ED.

been at length, to our great satisfaction, secured, contrary to all expectation, by a peaceable surrender.

On the morning of the 1st of July, while lying at anchor within Isle Dieu, a lieutenant in a twelve-oared cutter, from his Majesty's ship Bellerophon, surprised us with dispatches that Bonaparte had quitted Paris, supposed for Rochfort, preparatory to an intended escape from France, and requiring our assistance forthwith. We were indeed much amazed; for the most sanguine among us had not believed the defeat at Waterloo had been so complete.

Not a moment was lost in proceeding with the intelligence to Admiral Hotham, in the Superb, lying in Quiberon bay. On the 3d arrived there at three o'clock, communicated with him, and instantly set off again to join the Bellerophon, cruizing off the entrance to Basque Roads.

On the 5th, at four o'clock, came close to her; found the Endymion, Myrmidon, and Dwarf cutter, in company, all recently from Plymouth. With these Capt. Maitland remained to blockade the Antioche or Oleron passage, while this ship was ordered to seal up the Breton passage, allowing nothing to come out or go in without the minutest examination for the expected fugitive. It may be necessary to say, if you have not a chart of this coast at hand, that Basque Roads is a great bay, defended from the ocean, by two considerable islands, named Rhé and Oleron; affording, except in extremely bad weather, secure anchorage for the largest fleets. Near the main is Isle D'Aix, under the guns of which the French ships anchor, distant about three miles from where the English fleet, during war, lies. Four or five miles above this isle is the mouth of the Charente, leading to Rochfort; and about seven miles to the northward stands the town of Rochelle. The passage between isles Rhé and Oleron forms the middle and principal entrance to Basque Roads; the Breton passage the northern entrance, not practicable however for ships of the line or large frigates; and to the southward is a third avenue of nearly the same description. This also was watched.

At six in the morning of the 6th of July, when on our station, chased and boarded a large ship under Prussian colours, just come out of the Charente, though

though the two nations could scarcely be called friendly. Thought this a fair ground for suspicion, and examined her most strictly, lest the game should escape by concealment; but in vain. The master said he was not yet arrived at Rochfort, though daily expected. Three successive couriers had arrived on the night of the 29th of June, with dispatches, ordering two frigates to be got ready for sea without a moment's delay, and they were now, in the nautical phrase, all *a-tanto*.

At three o'clock same day, boarded the Daphne man-of-war, from England, with further injunctions to keep a sharp look-out for the run-away. In the evening communicated with his Majesty's ship Slaney; and from the Bellerophon received orders to proceed again to Isle Dieu, some fears being entertained that, from his non-arrival, another port had been chosen for embarking.

On the evening of the 8th, at five o'clock, reached our destination, after capturing a boat with three soldiers on board, from Isle Noirmoustier. They had stripped off their uniforms, and endeavoured to pass for fishermen; but nothing could escape our argus-eyes, eagerly looking into every rat-hole for "Napoleon le Grand."

Sunday the 9th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the captain of his Majesty's ship Falmouth, proceeding off Cape Finisterre, came on-board with information from the Sheldrake brig-of-war, stationed off the mouth of the Loire, that the commander had received intelligence of Bonaparte being at Nantes, and that our force there was insufficient to prevent his departure. Made sail immediately for the entrance of that river.

On the 11th, at twelve o'clock, communicated with the Sheldrake, which had in the mean time been joined by the Dwarf cutter and Opossum brig; and, thinking this force fully enough, left them in an hour, retracing our steps with all expedition to the Bellerophon, off her old ground, the Oleron passage.

At one o'clock, on the 12th, having had a fine breeze during the night, found her in company with the Slaney. The commodore telegraphed to us, "Keep close off Balaine light-house—Bonaparte is here endeavouring to escape.—Examine every description of vessel closely for him.—I have had

two of his generals on-board to ask for the frigates."

In the afternoon, at three, observed a brig coming out of the Breton passage, at this time rather to windward of us. Made all sail in chase; she would not heave-to, though firing repeatedly at her, nor did we get near enough to board till three next morning. Proved to be an American; sent men on-board, acquainted with the person of Napoleon, to examine the crew, in case of any disguise being attempted, but found nothing suspicious, after tumbling over nearly half his cargo. Master said he was from St. Martin's, Isle Rhé, and had no doubt but that Bonaparte was at Rochfort, though it was not suffered to be talked of by the authorities on the island he had just left.

At half past one, on the 13th, saw the Bellerophon and the Slaney a considerable distance off, with a flag of truce at the mast-heads, and a *chasse marée* near them with a similar flag. After lying-to a considerable time, they all made sail for Basque Roads. Concluded that Napoleon had either surrendered, or was negotiating for that purpose.

During the last fortnight have captured a considerable number of the coasting vessels, called *chasse marées*, all with the tri-coloured flag, which the people themselves, as well as us, consider the emblem of hostility to the Bourbons. They, however, plead necessity for hoisting it, not being allowed to clear out at the custom-houses except this flag be displayed; but we can easily discover their inclination fully seconds the orders of the local authorities. The vessels are sent to England to await the orders of government.

On the 14th, the Superb, Admiral Hotham, communicated with us by signal, and passed into Basque Roads. In the night anchored in the mouth of the Breton passage; sent the boats in chase of several *chasse marées*, which however would not venture far from land, in dread of falling into our hands.

Next morning (15th) the Slaney passed us about four miles distant, making the telegraph signal, "For England, with important dispatches,"—of the nature of which we felt pretty well assured from preceding events.

On the 16th, in the morning early, were recalled to the admiral in the Basque Roads, and to our infinite joy

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joy found Napoleon, who had so long kept us anxiously on the watch, safe on-board the *Bellerophon*; the admiral, though present in the *Superb*, having most handsomely resigned any credit arising from this event to Capt. Maitland, who had had the trouble of the previous blockade, as well as of the negociation. It appears he had surrendered on the preceding day, having come down from *Isle D'Aix* in *L'Epervier* brig-of-war,—the lieutenant of which, thinking his cargo of no common consequence, had asked and obtained from Capt. M. a receipt for his prisoner.

At the moment we passed in, the Ex-Emperor was just returning from the *Superb*, where he had breakfasted with the admiral, who had visited him the preceding day; as a mark of respect, the yards of the *Bellerophon* were manned. We hove-to as closely as possible to her: Capt. M. hailed us —“I have the Emperor on-board.” The latter stood exposed to us at full-length on the gang-way, about twenty yards distant, attentively watching our evolutions. In return, all our eyes were intensely fixed on him. Nothing in nature,—no, not even a thunderbolt falling by our side, could have weaned attention for an instant from a man whose public existence seemed to have been a constant political hurricane in the atmosphere of Europe.

He had on a dark-green uniform coat, as well as we could distinguish the colour, broad red sash over the shoulder, a large star on the left breast, white waistcoat, small-cloaths, boots, and a large cocked-hat, with the tri-coloured cockade. No one who had ever paid the least attention to the lineaments could mistake the face. Most of the prints in the shops have considerable resemblance. One of the best, perhaps, is Ackerman's, representing him chained to a rock, or another (a little caricatured) termed a hieroglyphic portrait, taken from the German, “Napoleon the first and last by the wrath of heaven.” *Las Casas*, *Bertrand*, *Savary*, *L'Allemand*, *Leselles*, *Gourgaud*, and several others of his officers, share his fortune,—perhaps because, by remaining in France, they might experience a worse.

It appears that, so long ago as the 3d instant he had arrived in Rochfort. General Becker and the marine prefect continually urged him to go

on-board the frigates, in order to get rid of him; but he lingered, with the hope of something favourable turning up, till ten o'clock at night on the 8th, when he embarked in *La Saale* frigate. On the 9th inspected the fortifications of *Isle D'Aix*. On the 11th *Las Casas* and *Savary* proceeded to the *Bellerophon* to negotiate. On the 12th heard of the dissolution of the Chambers, and the entry of the King into Paris. Disembarked same day on *Isle D'Aix* with his baggage, and in the night two half-decked boats arrived from *Rochelle*, in which he was to try his fortune; but this resolution, like many others thought of at the same moment, failed. In the night of the 13th went on-board *L'Epervier*. Next day, Gen. Becker, having been on-board the *Bellerophon*, making arrangements, the suite and baggage were sent on-board the brig; and on the morning of the 15th she stood towards our fleet as a flag of truce. The wind being light the boats of the *Bellerophon* were sent to assist, and afterwards carried the whole party on-board that ship.

It appears he first sent out to the English senior officer for permission to proceed with the two frigates to America, which was of course refused, but an offer made of referring him to the admiral. He then asked for the brig, and afterwards for a schooner; to which the same answer was returned. A threat followed of forcing his way; but this had no better effect than the requests.

At this time, when every other mode of escape was hopeless, the scheme of getting away in the two *chasse marées*, with a suite of only four persons beside himself, from *Point D'Eguillon* on the main, situated nearly opposite *St. Martin's*, on *Isle Rhé*, was projected. The Breton passage was to be the route, and six or eight midshipmen to form the crew. On being assured that this ship would intercept them, he remarked that it was unlikely we should discover them in the night; or, if so, that such small vessels would not be examined. The objection, however, upset the whole plan. Had he ventured, we should certainly have enjoyed the undivided honour of capturing this extraordinary, but troublesome, man. Neither is there any merit in his surrender. He had nothing else left for it; for both civil and military authorities at Rochfort had politely

politely hunted him from that place, in compliance, it is hinted here, with secret orders from the provisional government. Friends, at least who could be useful, he had none. Resistance was absurd, as he had no army in this neighbourhood. If any idea of this kind ever entered his mind, which is extremely doubtful, it vanished at the moment when the resolution was taken of setting out for this place. After all it may be doubted whether the reflecting part of the French nation are not tired of him. I do not speak at random. I was in this identical place four months ago, when he landed; and visited the Rochelle theatre in uniform, after the news arrived of his entry into Paris. The military and the mob, who were overjoyed at that event, seemed inclined to view us with jealousy and aversion. The respectable private classes, on the contrary, were astonished and dismayed at his return, assuring us they saw no peace for their country, but most likely many calamities, in the renewal of Napoleon's government. How well they judged, is now obvious. So far, indeed, did it prepossess them at the time, that several families wished to send their sons with us to England, in order to avoid the expected conscription, and we then actually carried over one.

Since being subjected to our power, his behaviour has been perfectly characteristic. On first proceeding on-board the *Bellerophon*, he instantly affected to play the emperor, as if still in the *Tuilleries*, by proceeding immediately to Capt. Maitland's cabin, and soon afterwards sending to request that officer's company to dinner. This is like entering your street-door, taking possession of your parlour, and then honouring you with an invitation to your own house. The design, however, was obvious, and displayed no small share of art. It was at once to consider himself, and to make us consider him, only as emperor, and not to wait to see in what character he should really be received. The homage thus exacted, and given at first to majesty, he might expect could not well be afterwards withdrawn.

Acting still this part, when he went on-board the *Superb* this morning, Bertrand ascended the side first, and was introduced to Admiral Hotham.

Napoleon followed: "the Emperor," said Capt. Maitland; he bowed to the admiral, who received him on the gangway, and, without farther delay or ceremony, proceeded to the latter's cabin, sending out, in the same style, his compliments, and would be glad to speak to him.

He has stamped the usual impression on every one here, as elsewhere, of his being an extraordinary man. Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. All the general regulations of the service, from the lord high admiral to the seamen—their duties, views, expectations, pay, rank, and comforts, have been scanned with characteristic keenness and rapidity. The machinery of the ship, blocks, masts, yards, ropes, rigging, and every thing else, underwent similar scrutiny,—sending for the boatswain, who in the French service usually fits out the ship, though not in our's, to learn the minutest particulars. By his desire the marines passed in review on the quarter-deck. He examined their arms, dress, and evolutions, with attention, and expressed himself highly satisfied. The grog, tobacco, cloaths, food, pay, prize-money, and routine of duty of the seamen, were equally enquired into. When informed that the necessaries were supplied by a purser or commissary, he jocularly remarked they were sometimes sad rogues.

He has written a letter to the Prince Regent, the contents of which, it is said, merely express that he has thrown himself upon the **GENEROSITY** of his most determined enemy, but the greatest and most honourable nation in the world. In conversation with Admiral H. he remarked, "I have given myself up to the English, but I would not have done so to any other of the allied powers, for this reason,—in surrendering to either of them, I should have placed myself at the will of an individual: in submitting to the English, I give myself up to the generous feelings of a nation."

He says he lost the battle of the 18th ult. solely by the misconduct of Grouchy, who kept his ground, instead of following the Prussians. The banks and shoals of this anchorage seem quite familiar to him, often remarking there is such a depth of water on this, such

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such on that; and, in speaking of Isle D'Aix, said (a remarkable corroboration of the opinions of Lord Cochrane and Capt. Broughton, in opposition to that of the other captains of the fleet, on the much disputed point, whether this was practicable during the operations in Basque Roads in 1809,) that, in the attack of the English six years ago, it might have been easily *boarded*, as he expressed it, or carried by assault; but, finding the danger then, he had since rendered it extremely strong.

Of his determination to see and be acquainted with every thing and every person, I may mention another instance. Capt. — visited the *Bellerophon* for a few minutes, partly on duty, partly to have an opportunity of seeing him more closely, without appearing to be actuated by mere curiosity. But he had scarcely gained a footing on the quarter-deck, when Napoleon came up, and nearly over-powered him by a volley of questions, which it was difficult to answer, from the rapidity with which they were asked. "Do you command that ship?"—"How long?"—"When did you enter the service?"—"Have you been often in action?"—"Where?"—"Were you ever wounded?"—"What are your prospects?"—"Are you English, Irish, or Scotch?"—"Were you ever taken prisoner?"—and a variety of others; turning off immediately afterwards, as if to prevent the risk of being questioned in return.

On his arrival at Rochfort, he proceeded to the marine prefecture, to which the officers were immediately summoned. They did not wait long. He entered with his mind obviously in confusion, his eyes sunk, his beard three or four days old, his apparel neglected and in disorder,—his whole appearance, in fact, indicating fatigue and want of sleep. He did not, however, lose a moment in proceeding to business.

Bonaparte. You command the frigates *Saale* and *Meduse*?—*Officers.* Yes. (The terms of usual respect need not be added here.)

Bon. What is your force?—The number of guns and men were mentioned.

Bon. Are you ready for sea?—*Ans.* Perfectly.

Bon. To-night?—*Ans.* Instantly.

Bon. Does the wind suit?—*Ans.*

Not exactly; but we are ready to make the attempt.

Bon. Are your sailors good?—*Ans.* Expert, for any part of the world.

Bon. Can you get out unobserved by the enemy?—*Ans.* That is not likely, except a gale of wind drives him off.

Bon. Must you engage him?—*Ans.* It is inevitable; but we beg leave to observe, that, though one vessel may be taken, the other is almost certain of escaping.

Bon. Can you depend upon your men?—*Ans.* To the end of the world.

Bon. Which is the best vessel to embark in?—*Ans.* The best sailer—*La Saale*.

Bon. When should the attempt be made?—*Ans.* In the night.

Bon. I shall proceed with you: return here in two hours.

Every thing was expedited for this bold attempt; the officers and crews being not merely warm, but enthusiastic, in the certainty of its success. When they returned, an extraordinary change was obvious in his appearance. He had been in the warm-bath, and had coffee,—his usual remedies for fatigue, want of sleep, and almost every other want; he had been shaved, and now seemed dressed with more than usual care. "But (said the relator, with the constitutional enthusiasm of a Frenchman in a favourite pursuit,) the glorious purpose of two hours before was given up. He had been among the women, instead of trusting to men; and, (repeating an oath,) as women have ere now lost the greatest men the empire of the world, so they lost it again to Napoleon."

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT enquires on what authority a writer in the *Monthly Review* has assumed that the Persian dynasty of sovereigns, from Cyrus to Darius III. inclusive, was of Jewish extraction, and of Jewish religion. Be it answered: on the uniform evidence of the sacred books, and on the corroborative testimony of Herodotus, which are the only original sources of information.

Is it denied with respect to Cyrus? Let the enquirer turn to the proclamation recorded in the first chapter of Ezra. He will there find, that Cyrus holds himself indebted for all the king-

doms

doms of the earth to the God for whom he is about to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem,—that is, to Jehovah.

Is it denied with respect to Darius the First? Let the enquirer turn to the ninth chapter of the book of Esther. He will there find that, by order of the King of Persia, the Jews gathered together in the cities throughout all the provinces of the empire, to lay hands on such as sought their hurt; that no man could withstand them, as all the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, deputies, and officers of the king, helped the Jews; that the Jews smote all their enemies with the stroke of the sword, and slaughter, and destruction; and that, in Shushan alone, the Jews slew and destroyed five hundred men. On the 14th day of the month Adar (continues the chronicler,) they rested, and made it a day of feasting and gladness; and Mordecai sent letters unto all the Jews, that were in all the provinces of the king, to establish this among them, that they should keep the fourteenth of Adar, and the following day, yearly, as a festival. Accordingly, under the name of the Feast of Purim, an anniversary commemoration of this sanguinary establishment of Judaism was instituted in the temple at Jerusalem, and is retained throughout Jewry to this day.

Now Darius, the son of Hystaspes, was the King of Persia, who thus established Judaism; for, from the book of Daniel it appears that the same king, called in the book of Esther Ahasuerus, was also named Darius; that he placed great confidence in the Jew Daniel, and in the Jew Arioach of Elam, who was captain of the king's guard, and was entrusted (Daniel ii. 24) with the management of the massacre, and that Daniel was allowed to concert with Arioach various exemptions from the proscription. This extirpation of idolatry is by Herodotus termed the *Magophonia*; and is referred to the influence of Artistona or Esther, the king's second wife. Herodotus says, however, that both Cyrus and Darius were *Αχαιμενίδαι*, (for which ought to be read *Αβραχαιμενίδαι*,) that is, Abrahamic, which is stated to have been the domineering clan in Persia.

If Cyrus and Darius the First were indubitably Jews; if the latter, by an extensive massacre, established Judaism on the ruins of the Babylonish idolatry; and, if no change in the public religion

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is recorded of the succeeding sovereigns, it will follow that they all continued to profess Judaism. Concerning Xerxes, moreover, Josephus (Ant. xi. 5.) specifically records, that he confirmed the privileges granted by his father to the Jews. And concerning Artaxerxes Longimanus, the protection shown by him to the recolonization of Jerusalem under Nehemiah renders his Judaism, his recognition of Palestine, as a holy and privileged land, sufficiently obvious.

The canon of Scripture having been closed by Nehemiah, can contain no later notices of the religion of the court of Persia: but be it observed, that this canon probably included the book of Enoch, which was said to be written by Ezra or Zoroaster, and which had diffused a fanciful system of angelic mythology, lost to the modern world, and only recoverable through the Abyssinian canon. Dr. Lawrence, however, in his recent and learned translation, has on feeble grounds endeavoured to assign a later origin to this book, of which much is said in your 11th vol. p. 18 and p. 300.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a pamphlet lately published, entitled, "Curia Oxoniensis, or Observations on the Statutes which relate to the Vice-Chancellor's Court, and the Power of Searching Houses: with some cursory remarks on the Procuratorial Office in the University of Oxford," and which, from its subject, and some extraordinary facts it contains, has excited considerable attention in this place, reference is made to the case of Williams *versus* Brickenden, in our Vice-Chancellor's Court, for false imprisonment. This case was decided in the year 1811, and the proceedings were printed by a late head of a house in our University, though not for sale. The pamphlet is now, and always was, extremely scarce; as the very few copies that were printed were presented to his intimate friends. Some years ago one was lent to me, and, unfortunately, I have lost the notes I took relating to it; but I recollect that it commenced with the case of the plaintiff, and the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Williams and Mr. Holroyd.

Perhaps some gentleman who has the pamphlet will favour me and the public, through the medium of your

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Magazine, if not with an analysis, at least with some account of it, and particularly with the names of the witnesses, and the opinions of the counsel.

Oxford; April 8.

C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXIV.

SCHILLER concluded.

THE "Maid of Orleans" was probably the next theatrical work of Schiller; at least it is printed immediately after "Don Carlos," in the collective edition of his plays. The catastrophe of this tragedy departs too widely from the historical one; for, although the heroine is at first the liberatress of her king and country, and then accused of witchcraft, and abandoned to the English by her countrymen, yet she is made to incur a wound in battle, and is brought home to the royal camp, to be buried with funeral honours. Here is her dying speech:—

See you the rainbow glittering in the air?
Of heaven the golden portals now unfold.
Amid the choir of angels there she stands,
And to her bosom clasps th' eternal Son,
While with one hand she beckons me, and
smiles.

I feel as if light clouds uplifted me—
The heavy armour seems a coat of wings—
Thither, on high—earth drops beneath my
feet.

Transient is woe, but everlasting, bliss.

Wallenstein, an historical tragedy in three parts, is well known to English readers, by the excellent translation of Mr. Coleridge. "Mary Stuart" has been rendered with no less felicity by Mr. Mellish. These were his next productions; and to them succeeded the "Bride of Messina," a sort of opera or chorus-drama, in which a symmetry of plot and dialogue has been adopted nearly as improbable as in Dryden's *Tempest*. The versification, however, is strikingly noble; and the number of fine moral passages and maxims which are interspersed recall the best choruses of the Greek tragedians; indeed Schiller had recently translated *Æschylus*, when he composed this dramatic poem, and has studiously copied the manner of the ancients: his allusions to classical mythology are too numerous even for probability of costume.

The fable of the piece is this. A Duke of Messina is recently dead, who

leaves two sons, both of age, but separated from each other by factious rivalry. Isabella, their widowed mother, endeavours to produce a reconciliation, and succeeds in bringing them together. They have both fallen in love with Beatrice, a beautiful woman, of unknown parentage, resident in a convent near Mount Etna. In her presence they unexpectedly meet, and Don Cæsar, the younger brother, in a fit of jealousy kills Don Manuel, the elder brother, who was preferred by Beatrice. Meanwhile it appears that Isabella had once a younger daughter, of whom it was prophesied that she should occasion the extinction of the whole house, and whom the father had therefore ordered to be drowned; but the mother had secretly preserved the girl, and caused her to be reared in a convent of nuns on Mount Etna. This is the Beatrice for whom both the brothers have formed an incestuous passion. The successive discoveries of the relationships between the parties give occasion to terrible situations; at length Don Cæsar, to atone for the murder of his brother, and to terminate a remediless disappointment of love, closes the play with a deliberate suicide. Two chorusses of armed partisans, belonging to the respective brothers, contribute to the pageantry and to the morality of the drama.

The following is perhaps the most sublime of the choral odes:—

Athwart the city's streets,
With wailing in her train,
Misfortune strides;
Watchful she marks
The homes of men:
To-day at this,
To-morrow at yon other door, she knocks,
But misses none.
Sooner or later comes
Some messenger of woe
To every threshold, where the living dwell.
When at the seasons fall
The leaves decay,
When to the grave is borne
The hoary head,
Calm nature but obeys
Her ancient law,
And man respects her everlasting march.
But man must also learn,
To expect in earthly life
Unusual strokes of fate.
Murder, with violent hand,
May tear the holiest bond,
And in his Stygian boat
Death may bear off the blooming form of
youth.
When

When towering clouds o'erswarth the sky,
When loudly bellowing thunders roll,
Each heart in secret owns
The fearful might of fate.
But e'en from cloudless heights
Can kindling lightnings plunge ;
E'en in the sunny day
Bale-breathing plagues may lurk.
Fix not on transient good
Thy trusty heart :
Let him who has, prepare to learn to lose ;
Him who is happy learn to bend to grief.

Beside composing these tragedies, Schiller altered the *Nathan of Lessing*, and the *Phœdra* of *Racine*, and translated the *Macbeth* of *Shakspeare*, and the *Turandot* of *Gozzi*, for the theatre of Weimar. His reputation gave success to every thing ; he married ; and he enjoyed, both at the court and in the private societies of the place, a flattering reception. *Goëthe* was his most intimate friend.

The last and best of his tragedies was entitled “*Wilhelm Tell* :” it dramatizes the revolution of Switzerland, and is become a truly national work of art. Indeed it may be doubted whether any gothic tragedy (we do not except “*Macbeth*,” or the “*Conspiracy of Venice*,”) is equal to this, for majesty of topic, for compass of plan, for incessancy of interest, for depth of pathos, for variety of character, for domesticity of costume, for truth of nature, and for historic fidelity. Of this noble drama, the story of which is well known, our literature does not, we believe, possess a version : the beautiful versification deserves to be studied and transferred by some rising genius of a superior class.

In 1808, Schiller was collecting his various works, and had not completed his editorial task when he died, in consequence of a pulmonary disorder. His friends thought that a severer rejection of his minor compositions would have been more expedient. *Non omnis moriar* ought to suffice for the motto of a voluminous author : the less the alloy, the more prized is the gold which glitters in his collective works. And of fine gold Schiller has produced much which will ever be prized by the friends of freedom, of wisdom, and of virtue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
As the season has now arrived when that voracious little animal, called the *gooseberry caterpillar*,

commits such universal devastation in our gardens, I have taken the liberty to send you a particular description of the fly from whence it proceeds, together with a remedy for preventing its ravages ; and, if you think that so much said about so diminutive a creature is worthy of a place in your *Miscellany*, it is at your service for publication.

The caterpillar is too well known to need any description, but it does not seem that the fly from which the caterpillar proceeds is : I am sure that it is not ; and that many people imagine that it comes from a moth or butterfly, which I know it does not ; and I am quite sure that the following account is correct. Nor has there been, that I have ever seen, any published account how its depredations may be prevented ; and, from the observations which will be presently made, if the suggested remedy should not prove effectual, it may open the subject to the minds of those who may discover something that will.

In the first place, I will give the description from Sturt’s “*Natural History of Insects*,” 2. b. 166 :—

“93. *Phalaena wavaria*—Gooseberry M. Wings cinereous* ; the upper ones with four abbreviated unequal black *fasciæ*.† Inhabits Europe. B. The caterpillar feeds on the currant and gooseberry : it is somewhat hairy, green, and dotted with black ; having a yellow line along the back, and two on the sides. About the middle of May it goes into the ground, to change into a naked brown-pointed pupa.‡ About the middle of June the moth appears, which is very common.”

Now the above description is extremely imperfect, as well as materially incorrect ; at least for the southern and warm part of Devonshire, where the fly from which this destructive little animal proceeds first appears about the latter end of March, or the beginning and throughout the month of April, just as the gooseberry leaves have attained a sufficient size for them to deposit their eggs on, and to supply their young with food ; which eggs are invariably placed on the inside rib of the leaf, and the flies always first select those leaves nearest the ground, which proceed from the rank water-

* Cinereous—having the appearance of being covered with ashes.

† *Fasciæ*—a broad transverse line.

‡ *Pupa*—the *aurelia-anturialis*.

shoots

shoots in the middle of the bush, (this is very material to be known, as will hereafter appear;) and, when these interior leaves are consumed, the caterpillars then gradually ascend, until the whole bush is denuded, and, consequently, the fruit spoiled.

To those who are unacquainted with the fly itself, a particular description of it may not be uninteresting. The flies, if attentively observed, may be first seen in the latter end of March and the beginning of April, as before remarked; but the first notice that we have of the destroying caterpillar is the skeleton leaves, and, when it has done most of its mischief, then people set about picking them off; but this, though it is a temporary relief, is a troublesome task, and an endless and ineffectual remedy; because, though many adult caterpillars are removed, there are thousands still left behind in the egg, on the inside of the leaves, which cannot be discovered without turning every leaf upside down: the eggs are then easily discovered, like as many little pearls, from a dozen to twenty in number, about the size of pins' heads, not round but oval, and whitish. It is seldom that the first stock of flies do much mischief; the leaves grow too rapidly for the caterpillars to destroy, and they are supplied with sufficient food until they drop into the ground; they are then formed into the pupa, from whence, after a short time, a second generation of flies are produced, who perform the same operations of increase and mischief as their parents, and so on to a third, a fourth, and fifth, when the season is favourable, until the approach of winter puts an end to their devastations. The last, or autumnal caterpillars, fall into the ground, where they remain in the aurelia state until the succeeding spring. I have some now by me in a box, that I put aside in October last, which are not yet changed into the fly. In an unfavourable season, we seldom see any after the first appearance. Upon the season, then, and other causes, depends all the first and successive operations of this pernicious little reptile, the name of which it is necessary to know before any remedy can be applied.

Mr. Sturt seems to understand that the caterpillar first appears; the fact is, that the fly first appears; as is agreeable to the nature of all insects

which undergo the common transformation of the butterfly tribe. I will endeavour to give an exact description of the female fly. In the first place, it is a very dull, stupid, little animal, that will allow itself to be caught without the least difficulty: it has two horns or feelers; a head very dark, with two large eyes; four transparent wings; the body or carcase a light orange colour, not so large as a grain of wheat when full of eggs; the shoulders dark, to which are affixed six legs, three on a side, also orange colour, having three joints, five black spots on the last joint of each leg. It is a fly in every respect, having no resemblance whatever to a moth or butterfly; and, with the exception of the horns or feelers, and yellow body, it is very much like the small house-fly, the wings being quite smooth and transparent, resembling fine isinglass, of a snuff-colour tint, and free of all that down or feather which covers the wings of butterflies and moths. Still it must be admitted to be among the genus of the moth or butterfly; as they do not appear to take any food, and undergo the common transformation from the egg to the caterpillar, the aurelia, and the fly.* There is a black stripe on the outer part of the two largest wings. The whole insect is not above the third of an inch in length, which seems the more surprizing, as it produces such a pernicious race of destructive caterpillars, at their full size nearly an inch long. Their habit is to perch on the outside of a gooseberry or currant leaf, and then immediately to creep on the inside, when they directly begin to drop their eggs on the ribs of the leaf. Thus, to a person who does not know the fly, and watch her motions, the parent of these millions of insects is unknown; and people wonder, as the cause is unseen, from whence and from what these caterpillars proceed: but something cannot come out of nothing. It is generally imagined that they proceed from a moth or butterfly; yet it is admitted that no moth or butterfly is ever seen about these bushes; but the fact is, that the mother of all this mischief is the little fly which I have described.

* "A fly in entomology is an order of insects, the distinguishing character of which is, that their wings are transparent. By this they are distinguished from moths, butterflies, &c."

The above description is that of the female fly I accidentally saw perch on a leaf. A gentleman who was with me, and myself, watched her operations, and she did not seem at all molested at our moving the leaf, to see what she was about: we noted the time, and in eight days the eggs then deposited were hatched into caterpillars. Thus, all the mischief is done in secret and quiet; and, whilst hundreds of these flies are in a garden, the cause is not known, and the injury is not seen, until it becomes irremediable. When first hatched, they gnaw only the inside of the leaf; but, as they get older and larger, they feed upon the edge of the leaf, until the whole is consumed, and then they retire by the stem to the next leaf; and so on, until every leaf is destroyed. In about a fortnight the caterpillars attain their full size, and then drop on the earth,—into which, or into the crevices of a wall, or other convenient place, they creep, where they are lost sight of, and are transformed into the pupa.

The male fly is so very unlike the female, that, if I had not seen them united, I should have taken it for a different species; and I never saw this union but once. The body of the male is rather longer and darker than the female, and not larger than a common pin, and is much more alert and active; still it partakes of the dulness of its mate, and will allow itself to be caught without any difficulty.

During the growth of the caterpillar, it is needless to notice its extreme voracity; the skeletons of the leaves are a sufficient proof of that fact.* The evil is the destruction of all the fruit, as a consequence of the destruction of the leaves. This is a disappointment to many, and worthy an enquiry of considerable magnitude; and this has induced me to be so particular in the description of an animal in other respects only entitled to common curiosity. But I know no insect, except the turnip flea, or fly, that is of so injurious a disposition as the goose-

berry caterpillar, and therefore I have given its history and nature in detail, that, if possible, its ravages may be prevented.

Now as to the remedy: as the fly first makes its appearance in the latter end of March and April, and afterwards, according to the season, or other causes which we are unacquainted with, appears throughout the summer, it strikes me that the only remedy is by placing something about the stem, or among the branches of the bush, the smell of which is obnoxious to the flies, and which they will not approach; and I have been assured, by a gentleman who had repeatedly made the experiment, that the smell of coal-tar would, as he called it, keep off the caterpillars; the fact is, that it kept off the fly. His practice was to wrap a beam or twist of reed, strongly impregnated with this strong-scented bitumen, round the stem of the bush; and no caterpillar touched a leaf. If there be no fly, there can be no caterpillar. There was not a leaf eaten upon this gentleman's bushes, when all his neighbours' were destroyed, and the fruit of course spoiled.

I have heard of other remedies,—such as, soap-sud water thrown over the bushes, lime, and chimney-soot, and a strong decoction of elder leaves; but who can eat gooseberries and currants after they have been besmeared with such filthy materials, which at best apply to the evil in part? But, if any one can discover a means of keeping off the fly by the smell of something which is disagreeable to it, it goes to the root of the evil at once; and there is nothing in the smell of coal-tar which can excite a prejudice in the most delicate stomach. If this should not generally succeed, what has been said upon the subject may perhaps be the means of some of your chemical and philosophical correspondents finding out something that will. Black pepper keeps off the flies from meat, and it is by no means impossible that a discovery may be made to keep these flies from the gooseberry-bushes: for I am well assured, that there can be no effectual remedy for this evil, but the discovery of something, the effluvia of which will produce this effect; and the season is now approached when the attempt should not be neglected: for, if the first invasion succeeds in

making

* Thus have I seen the fly produced from the caterpillar in a box, the male and female united, and the female lay her eggs, which came to caterpillars; and I have now several aurelia. So that there can be no doubt but that the caterpillar comes from the fly which has been described, and not from a moth or butterfly, as is generally supposed.

[June 1,

making abode, it may not be so easy to prevent a second and a third from taking entire possession of all the bushes. It is upon this principle of creating an offensive smell, that turnip-seed is recommended to be steeped in train-oil before it is sown; and it is said to be a perfect security against the bite of the turnip-fly.

Totnes.

J. C.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is open to all kinds of useful and instructive information, the following account of the habits of a small fish, which is found in all our ponds and brooks, may not be impertinent, and may afford your readers, more especially those who have pursued the study of natural history, some amusement; particularly, as I am not aware its extreme singularity of habits have been noticed by any writer. Its Linnean name is *Pisciculus aculeatus*, stickleback; its length about an inch and a half, and armed with five sharp spines, three on the back, and one on each side; whence its name. In the spring of the year the male fish assumes a variety of the most beautiful colours; the throat and part of the belly becoming a bright scarlet, and the back generally a fine sea-green, and occasionally a beautiful cream colour, and its whole appearance extremely bold and gallant.

At this season I have often confined as many as seven or eight males in a tub; where, after reconnoitring their empire, one will suddenly take possession of one of the corners, and attack with great spirit any of the others who shall dare to invade his territory. It will sometimes happen that the four corners of the tub may be thus occupied; and, as invasions must necessarily take place, conflicts continually occur; and it really is wonderful to see with what extraordinary fury and animosity they fight, swimming round and round each other with the most inconceivable rapidity, their side spines extended, with which they endeavour to pierce each other, at the same time endeavouring to fasten upon each other with their mouths, which are armed with two formidable rows of teeth. Conflicts of this sort I have known to last for nearly five minutes, and sometimes to terminate in the death of one of them, for they fight with as much fierceness and skill as our modern pu-

glists. It is at these periods of conquest that their colours are brightest; and it is observable, that from the time of defeat the fallen hero begins to lose his colours and bold appearance, and in the course of a day or two becomes a speckled and, in comparison, an ugly fish, and no longer keeps possession of his corner, but submits to the will of the usurper. Their bite is so severe, that I have frequently known death to follow: the bitten part, which is generally the tail, becomes furry and white, and soon mortifies. Previous to death, the fish, after losing its colours, assumes them again; but they are not nearly so bright and vivid as when they are flushed by victory.

There is a variety of this species that is totally black, that fight, if possible, with greater fierceness than the others. I had once a small one of this kind that sustained a conflict with a much larger one of the common sort, which terminated in the sable hero being absolutely ripped up, and death in consequence ensued.

In my younger days, I have passed hours in watching these interesting and curious little creatures, and have never ceased to be filled with wonder and admiration at their extraordinary habits.—To many this account may appear heightened, and almost fabulous; but I state simply what I have witnessed, and what any one may witness who will take the trouble of keeping them.

If this should appear worthy of your notice, I shall be obliged by your inserting it. I could communicate more facts, but at present will abstain from intruding farther on your columns.

April 1822.

W.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

“**N**O man knoweth where his grave shall be digged,” is one of the sage maxims of the children of Mahomet, and is generally true.

A few months ago, in the chancel of the church of Newington, near Hythe, and about three miles from this place, I discovered a flat stone, into which is sunk a brass plate, containing the following inscription:—
Doct. Christopher Reitingerus, natione Hungarus, Professione Medicus, per Septennium Archiatros, Imperatori Russiae, Muscovi, etc. Potentissimo. Sepultus fuit in hac Ecclesia Trices Die Mensis Decembris 1612.

Ætatis Sue 55.

At

At this time, one of the knights of the shire, who represented the county of Kent in Parliament, was — Brockman, esq. of Beachborough, where a respectable family of that name has resided many generations. Beachborough is an elegant seat, in the vicinity of Newington, in the church of which many of the Brockman family lie buried; indeed, it is their family place of sepulture.

It is not, I think, at all improbable, that in London an acquaintance had been formed between the Russian physician and the Member of Parliament for Kent; that the former had been invited to receive the hospitalities of Beachborough on his return home, it being only about ten miles from Dover,—the usual place of embarking for the Continent. That, having thus paid a visit to Beachborough, he there sickened, and died; and of course was buried amongst the Brockmans, in Newington Church.

Grace-hill, Kent; Jan. 3. J. J.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the CHARACTER of VIS-COUNT BOLINGBROKE, in REPLY to the OBSERVATIONS in ARCHDEACON COXE'S "LIFE of WALPOLE."

LORD Bolingbroke bears so little resemblance to himself in the former and latter periods of his eventful existence, that with Augustus, and a few other characters in history, we can scarcely regard him as the same individual. For who, in "the calm still mirror of retreat," can recognize the statesman who, to adopt the words of the speaker Onslow, "was of a temper to overturn kingdoms, to make way for himself and his talents, to govern the world?"

Having experienced strange disappointments and vicissitudes of fortune, we find this nobleman, on attaining the season of mature reflection, making the most ingenuous confessions of error. "The two parties were, in truth," says he, "become factions in the strict sense of the word. I was of one, and I own the guilt." For this acknowledged guilt he appears strongly solicitous to make all the atonement in his power. And he was at this period of his life, by persons unquestionably competent to judge of character, esteemed and admired as the greatest ornament of his age and country.

"In his sequestered retreat," says the contemporary historian Smollet,

"he was visited as a sainted shrine by all the distinguished votaries of wit, eloquence, and political ambition." The Earl of Chesterfield speaks of him as presenting the living model of the *omnis homo* of the Roman, the all accomplished of the English poet. Lord Orrery tells us, "that the conversation of Lord B. united the wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace." "His many advantages of nature and fortune," as Swift assures us, "were still inferior to the accomplishments of his mind." And the muse of Pope, ever disdainful of venal incense, dictated that noble apostrophe to Lord B. at the close of his *Essay on Man*, which seems the result of almost idolatrous enthusiasm.

It will not, however, be denied, that this nobleman, though sincerely adopting principles the reverse of those which governed his early life, was actuated in no inconsiderable degree by personal resentment against the Walpoles, as the enemies who had barred the way to his complete restoration, or that this has given too dark a tinge to many of his reflections. But Lord B. with the other leaders opposed to the Walpole administration, clearly perceived that the new system of influence was, under the present circumstances, far more formidable than the old system of prerogative which it had superseded; and, from its subtle and insidious nature, less likely to excite alarm. The generous mind of Frederic prince of Wales had imbibed from the lessons of Lord B. the noble ambition of governing upon constitutional principles alone; and the "Letters upon Patriotism," and the idea of a "Patriot King," were written to place before the intellectual vision of the young prince a model truly worthy of his attention and imitation.

Notwithstanding the flagrant injustice of supposing this nobleman to have been for so many years merely acting a part, he has by the zealous apologists and advocates of the Walpoles ever been the object of obloquy. Tindal is an historian very estimable for the fairness of his statements in relation to facts; but, in his delineation of characters, his political bias is much more discernible. He nevertheless acknowledges of Lord B. "that he was naturally formed with every accomplishment that could strike and please either in public or private. And that a universal prejudice existed in favour of

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of his abilities. But," says this writer, "under the appearance of the most perfect resignation to his fate, and contemning all power, he concealed the most malicious resentments, and the most ambitious projects, that could rise in a human breast. There was in his nature no constancy, and consequently in his conduct no consistency." He even affirms in the heat of prejudice and passion, contrary to all evidence, "that they who knew him best hated him the worst."—TINDAL, vol. ix. 451-379.

An attack equally violent, but far more laboured, has at a recent period been made upon this nobleman by Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, in his *Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole*, a work in many respects of great value. "In drawing the character of Walpole," we are told by the rev. biographer, "that Bolingbroke is guilty of the grossest misrepresentation, and exaggerated malice." Such a charge, unaccompanied by specific evidence, does not admit of a specific answer; but, whatever might be the malice of Bolingbroke, it certainly was not without provocation. Walpole would willingly have pursued his rival to the scaffold; and, in his pamphlet on the Peerage Bill, (A.D. 1719,) when the then ministers, Sunderland and Stanhope, inclined to the restoration of Bolingbroke, the ex-minister says, after the mention of Oxford, "His rival in guilt and power even now presumes to expect an Act of the Legislature to indemnify him and qualify his villany!"

Unquestionably on his return to power, Walpole opposed the restoration of Bolingbroke as long and as firmly as he durst. "We have his own authority that this restoration was the work of the Duchess of Kendal; and that, in obedience to the express commands of the king, he supported the Act. Lord Harcourt, who had become a favourite at court, powerfully co-operated with the duchess, who was gained by a present of 11,000l. Far from acknowledging any obligation to Walpole, Bolingbroke always imputed to that minister his exclusion from the House of Lords, and he even wrote a letter to the king on his return to England, "claiming the fulfilment of the promise that had been made of a full restitution, laying the blame of the failure on the minister, whom he accused of meanness and treachery under the mask of good will." And it is

certain that the king, previous to his last continental journey, had resolved fully to re-instate him.—*Mem. of Sir R. W.* ii. 141-52.

What pretext then had the adherents of Walpole to bring bitter accusations of ingratitude against Bolingbroke? Or to complain that, after being restored to the liberty of breathing the air of his native country, and the enjoyment of his fortune by the indulgence, favour, and assistance of the minister, he used that indulgence, and requited that favour, by labouring for the destruction of his benefactor?"—*Ib.*

"From the versatility of Bolingbroke's political life," continues the biographer, "no fundamental principle of action could be expected; for where is that principle which at some period he had not violated? Where was the party to which he had not rendered himself obnoxious? Nothing then remained for him but to form a political creed as versatile as his life; and which, Proteus-like, adapted itself to all times, situations, and circumstances." This is an imposing specimen of that rhetorical declamation which is so often substituted for sober argument. The simple fact is, that only one remarkable change occurred during the entire, active, and long protracted life of Bolingbroke, a change which has nobly raised and redeemed his character!—*Ib. p. 157.*

"His doctrines," as we are further told, "are principally reduced under three heads,—1st. A government by prerogative rather than by influence. 2nd. Coalition of parties. 3rd. The supposed perfection of the human species in particular instances.—In enforcing the first, Bolingbroke betrays his aversion to the revolution, while he affects to praise it, by an assertion no less remarkable for its audacity than its untruth; namely, that the rights of the subject were more endangered by the system of influence which had taken place since, than by that of arbitrary power which was pursued before that æra. That the crown had acquired more sources of power by the establishment of the funds, and nomination of revenue-officers; and enjoyed the means of invading liberty more effectually by the constitution of the revenue, than it ever had been invaded by the prerogative. From these premises he draws the obvious conclusion, that it becomes highly necessary to prevent the ruin of the constitution by

by reducing the power [influence] of the king by means of an independent House of Commons; and declares, that the only method of effecting this was to lessen the means of corruption, to revive frequent parliaments, and to ensure their purity by introducing self-denying ordinances."—*Ib.*

This call for reform in the state, first insisted upon by this celebrated nobleman, has now become loud and general. From the undisguised attacks of prerogative the spirit and courage of Englishmen were always able to defend themselves; but, in the reigns succeeding the revolution, prerogative was by Lord Bolingbroke justly characterized "as a chimera, and influence as a new and undefinable monster far more dangerous to our liberties." This is surely a proposition which, under the present aspect of things, it requires infinitely more audacity to deny than to assert; and the sagacity of the first warning voice few will now dispute. So universal indeed has this axiom become, that scarcely a wish has been expressed by the boldest speculatists of these times for the reduction of the royal prerogative. Even the predominance of regal influence in the House of Peers is not the subject of complaint. That assembly is recognized as the constitutional barrier against popular encroachments. But it is seen and felt with overwhelming conviction, that the House of Commons has lost its appropriate distinction as the representatives of the people. "The glory has departed from them," and they are now regarded in no higher light in their corporate capacity, for the merits of individuals are above all praise, than as constituting a court for enregistering the royal edicts.

The causes of this enormous increase of influence are obvious. Since the beginning of the last century the National Debt has risen from 20 to 800 millions; the taxes from 5 to 50 millions, the dire result of seven long and bloody continental wars, and a military peace establishment of 100,000 men. To these may be added the chances which have thrown the great commercial companies into the hands of government, and transferred the patronage of India to the crown. In fine, our fatal foreign possessions and conquests have afforded an inexhaustible fund of reward and remuneration to the immense crowd of court expectants.

Can we hope that the dignity of letters

gislative independence will be maintained inviolable under such temptations? Were the Constitution to be openly attacked by the uplifted arm of power, the spirit of resistance would doubtless burst forth, and the monarch who dared to rouse the sleeping lion, would repent his rashness. But it is not prerogative, it is influence that we have reason to fear. This is the malady which has infected the heart's-blood of the Constitution, and its true *euthanasia* has been long since predicted.

The system of influence, though the result of the revolution, did not alarmingly operate till the accession of the German dynasty. In the reigns of King William and Queen Anne two violent and equal factions divided the nation, and Whigs and Tories alternately bore sway. The regal influence was merely employed in balancing parties, or in favouring the one or the other as was deemed expedient. But no measure was carried through parliament by the weight of influence in contrariety to the *general sense* of the people, and much less to that of the very persons who gave it effect! Nor was it supposed possible, previously to the secession of Townshend and Walpole in 1717, that the sanction of parliament could ever be obtained to the Hanoverian system of politics. This is demonstrable from the whole tenor of the correspondence between Townshend and Stanhope, during the residence of the king, (George I.) in Germany, in the autumn of 1716. And the administration of Sunderland was a new era in parliamentary history.

The second charge brought by the rev. biographer against Lord Bolingbroke is, "that he enforced the doctrine of the coalition of parties. In attempting to explode all former distinctions, to unite them of all denominations, and to change the narrow spirit of party into a diffusive spirit of public benevolence, he well knew that he contradicted the history of past ages, and the experience of his own." Can it be necessary to vindicate Lord B. from an accusation like this? Doubtless that nobleman, in adopting a principle so noble, hoped that his writings might in some measure conduce to an end above all others desirable; though he was too deeply versed in human nature not to be aware, that it was in the full extent utterly unattainable.

The third charge is, "that Lord B. maintained

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maintained the perfectibility of the human species in particular instances." So far as this accusation is intelligible, it may be best answered by himself. "In giving his reveries to the public," we are told by his accuser, "that Lord B. employed a specious philosophical jargon, then novel, and calculated to make an impression on ignorant minds, since become more common, and justly exploded as the cant of hypocrisy or enthusiasm. Its pretensions were founded on candour, liberality of sentiment, universal philanthropy, and a tender concern for the happiness of posterity." If this is the jargon of ignorance, hypocrisy, or enthusiasm, the rev. author would have done well to instruct us in the appropriate language of the Christian virtues of charity and beneficence. Let us at least hear the supposed delinquent in his own defence. "It seems to me," says Lord B. "that, in order to maintain the moral system of the world at a certain point, far below that of ideal perfection, for we are made capable of conceiving what we are incapable of attaining, that the Author of Nature has thought fit to mingle, from time to time, among the societies of men, a few on whom he is graciously pleased to bestow a larger portion of the ethereal spirit, who are born to instruct, to guide, and to preserve; who are designed to be the tutors and guardians of human kind. When these men apply their talents to other purposes, when they strive to be great and despise being good, they commit a most sacrilegious breach of trust. To misapply these talents is the greatest of crimes; but, to keep them unexerted and unemployed, is a crime too. To what higher station, to what greater glory can any man aspire, than to be during the whole course of his life the support of good, the control of bad government, and the guardian of public liberty. A life dedicated to the service of our country admits the full use, and no life should admit the abuse, of pleasures."

"Parliaments are not only what they always were, essential parts of our Constitution, but essential parts of our administration too. They do not claim the executive power. No; but the executive power cannot be exercised without their annual concurrence. How few months, instead of years, have princes and ministers now to pass without inspection and control. How

easy, therefore, is it become, to check every growing evil in the bud, to change every bad administration. We must want spirit, as well as virtue, to perish. I believe," continues this noble writer in the same specious jargon "no man of sense and knowledge thought the Constitution concerned, notwithstanding all the clamour raised at one time about the danger of the church, and at another about the danger of the Protestant succession. But the case is at this time vastly altered. The means of invading liberty were not then grown up into strength. You owe to your country, to your honour, to your security, to the present and to future ages, that no endeavours of yours be wanting to repair the breach that is made, and is increasing daily in the Constitution; and to shut up with all the bars and bolts of law, the principal entries through which these torrents of corruption have been let in upon us. I say the principal entries, because, however it may appear in pure speculation, I think it would not be found in practice possible; no, nor eligible neither, to shut them up all. As entries of corruption, none of them deserve to be excepted; but, there is a just distinction to be made, because there is a real difference. Some of these entries are opened by the abuse of powers necessary to maintain subordination, and to carry on even good government; and, therefore, necessary to be preserved in the crown, notwithstanding the abuse that is sometimes made of them. For no human institution can arrive at perfection, and the most that human wisdom can do, is to procure the same or greater good at the expense of less evil. There will be always some evil either immediate or remote, either in cause or consequence."—*Letters on Spirit of Patriotism*, pp. 10-40.

This may serve as an answer not only to the charge against Lord B. "for broaching the doctrine of the supposed perfection of the human species," but also another incidental accusation, (Mem. of Sir R. W. ii. p. 158-9,) "of considering the court-party as a faction, and confederacy against the country," whereas the noble writer expressly affirms, that there is a constitutional influence of the crown, necessary to maintain subordination, and which it would be dangerous to abolish, even supposing it to be sometimes abused. His argument is directed solely against that overbearing,

overbearing, overwhelming influence of the crown, which makes the will of the sovereign, however ill-advised and ill-informed, every-thing, and the almost unanimous sentiments of the people, nothing.

In his ensuing letter Lord B. gives us his famous delineation or idea of a patriot king, "the most uncommon," as he hesitates not to say, "of all phenomena in the physical or moral world. Yet," says the noble writer, "we are willing to indulge the pleasing expectation." This was not a mere compliment to Frederic the heir-apparent, than whom no prince was ever more solicitous to merit the appellation, and to convert the idea into a reality.

For the *Monthly Magazine.*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXI.

The Quarterly Review, No. 51.

THE first article in the number before us is Martin Dobrizhoffer's "Account of the *Abipones*," a work originally composed in Latin forty years ago by an Austrian jesuit, translated by Mr. Southey, or his assistants we suspect, and certainly reviewed by the laureate, and published by Mr. Murray in three small octavos, at the enormous price of thirty-six shillings. We mention these facts to explain, in some degree, the appearance of such a publication in an English translation. The work itself, except the honest simplicity of the narrative, has scarcely a single recommendation: it is a verbose account of an obscure tribe of Americans, drawn up by a person with much less acumen than the generality of his order, credulous, and without the science which could alone give interest to the details with which two-thirds of the work is filled. The title in the original is, "History of the *Abipones*, a Warlike People of Paraguay, their Cities, Rivers, Wild Beasts, Amphibious Animals, Insects, Serpents, Birds, Fishes, Trees, Plants," &c; this has been judiciously abridged into the more taking form of "An Account of the *Abipones*, an Equestrian People of Paraguay." The first volume is principally occupied with details of natural history, without any regard to scientific arrangement; the second and third, with the old missionary's "Journey to St. Jago," his "Stay at St. Jago," his "Disastrous Return from St. Jago," with a tedious account of his endeavours to convert

the Indians, whom he found, contrary to the experience of St. Paul, that faith enters by "the ear," that, "with the savages of Paraguay, it could only be thrust in by the mouth." Dobrizhoffer did not commence his work till his sixty-sixth year, and died in 1791, having previously had the honour of diverting, with his garrulity, the tedium of that sage devotee Maria Theresa. So much for the work of which the Review is merely an abridgment, and does not afford materials for remark, except in the peculiar opinions expressed by the writer on the expulsion of the jesuits, and the establishment of the independence of Spanish America. The first he appears to regret, and the last he thinks might have been effected "without a struggle," had the colonies only waited "the course of events in the mother country." In this opinion we do not concur; for we doubt, first, whether the liberty acquired by Old Spain would ever have been *voluntarily* conceded to her dependencies; and, secondly, we doubt whether the "course of events" adverted to, would have happened had it not been from the example and impulse given to the mother country by her transatlantic possessions.

The next subject is the "Bishop of St. David's Vindication of 1 John, v. 7," in which some sage advice is given to the right reverend prelate, not to endanger the *whole* by grasping at *too much*, especially as the genuineness of the disputed verse has been denied by Griesbach and Porson; is to be found only in one Greek manuscript, and that manuscript of the fifteenth or sixteenth century; and can be defended only on grounds that must impair the credit of the whole Scripture canon.

KOTZEBUE's *Voyage of Discovery* forms the third subject, and is rather a querulous notice of the unfortunate navigator; unfortunate, we call him, because compelled to relinquish the most interesting object of his expedition, from uncontrollable circumstances. The fears of the reviewer on the recent claim of Russia to the whole northwest coast of America, from the fifty-sixth degree of latitude to the "extreme north," appear without just foundation, as it is a mere *paper pretension*, illustrating, it is true, the ambitious character of the northern autocrat, but not likely for some time to interfere with our commercial interests.

In the next article, *Memoirs of a Life passed*

passed in Pennsylvania, we feel more inclined to trust the opinions of Mr. Galt on the merit of the work, than to rely on the piecemeal quotations of the reviewer, made to disprove its pretensions to "various excellencies of style, description, and impartiality."

BUCKINGHAM's *Travels in Palestine* is another article treated with undue severity. An honest writer never published a book of travels; but it interferes with other interests: besides, Mr. Buckingham is not exactly *orthodox*, and this is quite enough to make us sceptical about the strictures of the Quarterly on his "accuracy" and "character."

The *Deaf and Dumb* article is a very barren performance. The subject was new to the public; affording, too, an opportunity for philosophical discussion and curious information, subservient to the most benevolent purposes; all which have been thrown away in the uninteresting notice of the reviewer. We think, contrary to the writer, that in cases where the organs of speech are entire, articulation should not be neglected, notwithstanding the distortion of countenance it occasions, and which appears to us a defect that might be corrected by those to whom the instruction of the deaf and dumb is confided.

The next article, *Mémoires du Duc de Lauzun*, we consider, like its subject, unworthy of a place even in the Quarterly, and for the most part is a mere reprint of the drivellings of a certain weekly journalist, whom we have long observed dexterously engaged in extending the circulation of his pages, by ministering to the wants of the clean and unclean portion of his readers; providing the latter with early intelligence of every deleterious publication that issues from the press, and without which aid they would probably never have heard of their existence; and conciliating the favour of the former by declaiming lustily on their *immoral* and *irreligious tendency*. Of the *Mémoires* we can say nothing, not having seen them; nor do we feel any curiosity about their contents. We understand they furnish additions to the scandalous chronicle of the old courts and the old nobility; and we can only observe, if their details are more revolting than those that have preceded on the same subject, the authenticity of which has not been denied, they must be very shocking. Judging from the facts

adduced by the reviewer to prove the work *spurious*, we have no doubt about its *genuineness*, and that it is what it purports to be—*Mémoirs of the Life of the notorious Duke de Biron, alias Duc de Lauzun*. That a certain class should wish such records of past times suppressed and forgotten, we can readily conceive; and we wish there had been no cause for their publication: but while the excesses of reformers are continually held up to deter from the most salutary improvements, we can see no harm in occasionally reverting to the evils of the *old system*, so that the wise and good may steadily pursue their course without falling into the follies of either.

The eighth subject, *Western Caledonia*, is a notice of the voyages and travels of Mr. Harmon; who, we are told, is a "pious man," and whose piety appears, from the cavalier relation of the reviewer, to have formed some atonement for his aberration, in taking a Canadian girl without those formalities usual in civilized society.

In the ninth article, *State of Weights and Measures*, two facts are stated deserving attention: first, an error of $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the computed proportion between the weights of England and France, and which has affected the estimated par of exchange between the two countries for the last eighty years; secondly, the introduction of an uniform system of weights and measures seems nearly as difficult and hopeless as the introduction of an uniform language.

Memoirs of the Kit-Kat Club forms the tenth subject, in which the reviewer puts forth his whole strength to destroy the credit of the unfortunate editor of the publication. That the style of the author is somewhat *lâche*, there are evident symptoms; but some errors are obviously those of the printer; others, we think, are too gross to have been committed; and, in the extract at page 426, the writer's meaning is plainly perverted, for it is clear that the Kit-Cat Club might not be instituted till "about 1700," and yet consist of "the principal noblemen and gentlemen," who *had* "opposed the arbitrary measures of James II." in 1688. At all events, the reviewer, while sedulously picking out the misnomers and anachronisms of others, should have been correct in his own references. He refers to No. 34 of the Tatler, stating that "the whole paper" relates to the reason why the custom of "toasting ladies"

ladies" has been "called toasting;" whereas we can assure him that "the whole paper" does not contain a word on the subject.

The eleventh article is Sir ROBERT KER PORTER's elaborated *Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c.* Just now we apprehend the public is pretty well stocked with voyages and travels, and we do not complain of their number, only we wish some of them were less exclusively devoted to physical, instead of moral, objects of research. It is not so much by ascertaining the height of mountains, tracing the course of rivers, or expatiating on the beauty of natural scenery, that mankind can be benefited, as by examining their governments, religious institutions, and manners, and the influence of these on social happiness. Sir Robert, however, whose enquiries have been partly directed to the manners of the people among which he sojourned, does not appear particularly objectionable on this head. Some of his descriptions are rather luxuriant, and we observe the most piquant have been carefully culled out by the reviewer, without any comment on their "dangerous tendency." This, we suppose, is a compliment to Sir Robert's "loyalty" and "courtier-like" deportment.

The Pirate: in this article we have the sage gentleman we noticed, on a former occasion, as having never been "in love," and who now informs us, with due solemnity, that he is "incredulous in love at first sight, thinking it always to require previous acquaintance, and *almost intimacy*, as a predisposing cause." His outline of the story is meagre and spiritless in the extreme, and his discrimination of character incorrect. For instance, we are told Triptolemus Yellowley "is insipid;" whereas we consider him, with his sister Babie, the most amusing and best supported character in the group, always excepting the old Udaller. For Minna Troil we have no *penchant* whatever; and we think no sailor, like Cleveland, would have preferred such a visionary enthusiast to the more lively and natural attractions of the fair Brenda. The whole novel, or rather romance, stands very low in our estimation: it is full of vulgar clap-traps, improbable fictions, absurd conceits and incongruities; and we cannot help thinking the vagaries of our laureate friend in Thalaba and the Curse of Kehama unfairly treated,

while such *outré* creations as Meg Merillies and Norna of the Fitful-head pass with impunity, and even praise.

STEWART's *Second Dissertation* forms the thirteenth article. It is rather tedious, on a subject in which we apprehend the superficial and the profound may be equally diffuse and unsatisfactory. We ourselves concur with the prevailing opinion on the inutility of metaphysical enquiries, and think with a sagacious writer, himself a great metaphysician, that the writings of Addison will be read when those of Locke have sunk into oblivion. What more, indeed, can we hope to discover? Though we push Nature into her utmost recesses, we can never comprehend the secret principles on which her most remarkable phenomena depend. We can trace a plant to its origin, we can resolve a seed into its elements, yet we cannot explain the mysterious power by which it afterwards matures into the most beautiful foliage, or delightful fragrance. Can we do more with the mind of man? We may, indeed, resolve its various faculties into imagination, volition, perception, and so forth; but this does not bring us nearer to our object; it does not develop the peculiar organization by means of which intellectual phenomena are produced. The reviewer complains that Mr. Stewart has not afforded more comprehensive views of different metaphysical systems: we apprehend the defect arose more from the subject than the writer. It is not easy to state the precise boundaries which separated the theories of Locke, Leibnitz, Berkeley, and Reid; for they differed only in particulars, and it is to the particulars in which they differed that Mr. Stewart, in our opinion, has properly confined his illustrations. The arrangement, too, appears to have been unavoidable, so as to introduce the same mass of varied and curious information; and the "two," and even "three tier of notes," are at least warranted by the example of one celebrated philosopher, whose folios are frequently admired.

MALTE-BRUN's *Spurious Voyages* is a lively article, in refutation of some preposterous claims, recently put forth in Paris, to the discovery of the northwest passage.

The fifteenth and last subject is *Colonial Policy*; in which are successfully combated the objections that colonies are a drain on the capital and popula-

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

tion of the parent state, and some other points, which we were not aware were disputed, except by mere tyros in political science. We do not, however, concur in all the reasoning of the reviewer, nor do we entirely agree with those who contend, that in no case ought the employment of capital and industry to be an object of legislative interference. So far, perhaps, as the mere augmentation of wealth is concerned, the entire freedom of commerce would be most advantageous; but the welfare of states does not depend so much on the accumulation of capital, as its distribution, and the employment of population in those branches of industry most conducive to social happiness and national independence. In the particular case of our West-India islands, we apprehend, the principle of a free trade might be beneficially introduced. It is true such a system would probably abridge the market of Ireland for salt provisions, and that of Scotland for linens and cottons: but still, if our colonial possessions be a valuable appendage to the empire, they must be valuable in proportion to their wealth and resources; and these wou'd certainly be most augmented by throwing open to them the markets, in which they could sell at the *dearest*, and purchase at the *cheapest* rate. To this argument we do not see how the reviewer can reply.

Though the style of this review, mechanically considered, continues good, yet its principles are anti-British, its spirit is bad wherever any social feeling is introduced, its general tone is alien to every principle of civil liberty, and it is now the chief engine of that system which has undermined our free constitution, and carried misery and bankruptcy to almost every industrious fire-side in these once-flourishing islands. The support which it receives is however a proof that many deluded persons have not yet suffered enough, and that successive plagues are necessary to change the hearts of all obstinate governors, as well as those of Pharaoh and his Egyptians. Money will always purchase advocates, and it is not to be wondered that those who profit by abuses and corruption should avail themselves of their wealth and power to purchase a cheap defence of their possessions, by the agency of unprincipled writers; and hence the perverted talent which too often appears in this journal.

BEING at present engaged in translating into English the Pythagoric Political Fragments, and also some Ethical Fragments of Hierocles, preserved by Stobæus, I found in the latter of these a passage so conformable to the following beautiful lines in Pope's "Essay on Man," that it is most probably the source from which they were derived; and, as I have no doubt of the readers of your Magazine being of the same opinion, I send it to you for insertion. The lines of Pope are these:—

"Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,
As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake,
The centre mov'd, a circle straight succeeds,
Another still, and still another spreads,—
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace,
His country next, and next all human race;
Wide and more wide, th' o'erflowings of the mind
Take ev'ry creature in of ev'ry kind."

The following is the passage in Hierocles, the celebrated commentator on the Pythagoric Golden Verses:—

Ολος γαρ εκείνος ημίν ειν οικοι κυκλοι πολλοι περιγεγραπται· τοις μεν σμικροτεροις, τοις δε μεγοις, καὶ τοις μεν περιεχουσι, τοις δε περιεχομενοις, κατα τας διαφερουσι καὶ ανισους προς αλληλους σχετις πρωτος μεν γιγαντες κυκλοι καὶ προσεχεσθαις, οι αυτοις τις καθαπτερ περιεχεται την εαυτου γεγονην διαγνωσαι; εν δε κυκλῳ το τε σωμα περιγεγραπται, καὶ τα του σωματος ενεκα παρειλημμενα σχεδον γιγαντες καὶ μικροι δειν αυτου προσαπλικην την πεντεκοντην κυκλοι εινται. δευτερος δε απο τουτων, καὶ πλειον μεν αφεστως του μεντην, περιεχαι δι τη πρωτην, εν δε τεταγχται γονεις, αδελφαι, γυναι, παιδες. ο δ' απο τουτων τριτος, εν δε θεοι καὶ τιτανες, πλειον της τιταναι, καὶ αδελφων παιδες, ετι δ' ανεψιαι. μετ' οι τους αλλους περιεχαι συγγενεις. τοιτο δ' αφεντη, ο των δημοσιων, καὶ μετ' αυτον ο των φυλετων, οι δι πολιτων. ο δεξιωταις καὶ μητροτος, περιεχαι τη παντας τους κυκλους, ο του παντος ανθρωπων γηποιησι. That is,—"For, in short, each of us is, as it were, circumscribed by many circles; some of which are less, but others larger, and some comprehend, but others are comprehended, according to the different and unequal habitudes with respect to each other. For the first indeed, and most proximate circle, is that which every one describes about his own mind as a centre; in which circle the body, and whatever is assumed for the sake of the body, are comprehended. For this is nearly the smallest circle, and almost touches the centre itself. The second from this, and which is at a greater distance from the centre, but comprehends the first circle, is that in which parents, brothers, wife, and children, are arranged. The third circle from the centre, is that which contains uncles and aunts, grandfathers and grandmothers, and the children of brothers and sisters. After this, is the circle which comprehends the remaining relatives.

relatives. Next to this is that which contains the common people, then that which comprehends those of the same tribe, afterwards that which contains the citizens; and then two other circles follow, one being the circle of those that dwell in the vicinity of the city, and the other of those of the same province. But the outermost and greatest circle, and which comprehends all the other circles, is that of the whole human race."

On comparing these two extracts with each other, it appears that in Hierocles the circles are scientifically detailed; but that in Pope they are synoptically enumerated. Pope, too, has added another circle to that which is the outermost with Hierocles, viz. the circle which embraces every creature of every kind. But as Hierocles in this fragment is only speaking of our duties to kindred, among which the whole human race is in a certain respect included, he had no occasion to introduce another circle, though the Platonic doctrine of benevolence is as widely extended as that of Pope.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-place, Walworth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent N. Justitia, in your last Magazine, gave you deserved credit, in saying you admit fact in preference to falsehood, and he may add, you give more confidence to fact than to hearsay. Relative to the use of slaked lime on apple-trees, there can be no doubt of its being useful in the destruction of all insects, from its caustic quality in the immediate use on slaking; but it is soon deprived of the burning quality. It is commonly used to prevent the slugs from eating the young peas; while dry and unslacked, the slugs crawling on it, their moisture causes the burning heat in the slaking, which destroys them. As soon as any wet falls on the lime, the destructive quality is lost, and slugs will crawl over it, and destroy the peas. I have tried saw-dust, ashes, barley-husk; while dry, the prickliness prevents them from crawling up, but as soon as wet the effect is lost; and the only way to get rid of them is by keeping ducks, who do no injury to vegetables, but in the fruit season I remove them from the garden.

I shall offer some observations on liming the trees to form a plaster, which must prevent the benefit that

all vegetables receive from the vapour and air, so essentially necessary for the health of trees. Your correspondent concludes that the good effect of the lime is proved by the fruit being much larger: that might arise from a different cause,—the year before might have been superabundant; when that is the case, the fruit runs smaller than when there is a less quantity. It is a common practice with gardeners to pick some of the fruit off the trees, that the remainder may be finer.

I am very doubtful if N. Justitia's conclusion is founded on fact; the benefit the tree had received, by the proof of the fruit being larger, might arise from the above cause.

April 17, 1822.

S. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PLAN suggested ultimately to exterminate the NATURAL SMALL-POX; and to establish, by the TEST OF EXPERIENCE, the EFFICACY of COW-POCK, in the PREVENTION generally of that DISEASE; by J. VALE ASBURY, ESQ. MEMBER of the ROYAL COLLEGE of SURGEONS, and LICENTIATE of the SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES in LONDON.

THAT the introduction of cow-pock as a substitute for the small-pox, should occasion contention, is not singular, when we consider the diversity of opinion generally inherent in the mind of man; but, that the practice of vaccination should meet with so much opposition after twenty-four years' experience in England, and successfully in thousands of cases, is matter of astonishment, and can only be accounted for on the rank soil of prejudice. The late Bishop of Landaff, in the Anecdotes of his Life, observes, that "our opinions on many important subjects are founded as much on prejudice as on reason;" the pretended ground of objection maintained by the anti-vaccinists furnishes us with ample proof of the accuracy of this observation. It may be asked, where is even the atom of reason manifest in preferring the malign disease, that horrible pestilence, which, if it do not destroy life, leaves its victim blind, beset with running sores, and thus becoming a loathsome object of compassion, to that benign affection the cow-pock, which neither engenders disease nor produces deformity?

The beneficial influence which every being may derive from vaccine inoculation, will be best illustrated by taking a sketch of the nature, and great fatality

lity of the small-pox. It is said that, when this disease first visited New Spain, it proved fatal to one half of the inhabitants, “*that in the province of Quito alone it destroyed no less than one hundred thousand.” In Greenland, in the year 1773, it almost depopulated the whole country; and, when the small-pox was conveyed to the Isle of France by a Dutch ship in 1793, five thousand four hundred persons perished with it there in six weeks. Mr. Ring, in his “Treatise on the Cow-pock,” observes, that, when the small-pox made its appearance among a tribe of Esquimaux Indians, on the coast of Labrador, it was so violent and fatal that many of the natives fled to avoid the contagion, nor did they venture to return till three years had elapsed, when their country had become a desert; but they found the skeletons of five hundred persons, who had fallen victims to the horrible disorder.

The pestilence has been equally fatal in this climate. By the London Bills of Mortality for seventy-five years, (ending in the year 1777) according to Dr. Cappe, more than two thousand and twenty have been swept off by the small-pox annually. The total amount in that period was one hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and seventy. In 1800, the number was two thousand four hundred; in 1801, one thousand four hundred and sixty-one. From Dr. Blane’s evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, we learn, that the deaths from the small-pox were, on an average, nearly one-tenth of the whole mortality: that, by the Bills of Mortality, more than two thousand die annually of it in London, because these Bills do not include the whole of the metropolis; one of the largest parishes, viz. Mary-le-bone, is not included in them, neither is Pancras, in which the Small-pox Hospital itself is situated. It is estimated that the whole number not reckoned is one hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and two; in addition to which, we may notice that six or seven thousand persons are annually interred in the burying-grounds of the Dissenters. The whole number of deaths in the United Kingdom, according to this gentleman’s calculation, would be about thirty-four thousand two hundred and sixty.

The extraordinary fatality of this

disease, prior to the introduction of vaccination, has given rise to the remark, that it is more destructive to the human race than the sword, the plague, or famine. The contagious principle of the plague, which is considered by Europeans a most formidable distemper, is more limited in its sphere of action than that of the small-pox; it especially requires certain co-operating agents for the efficacy of the contagious matter, such as an atmosphere contaminated by effluvia from the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter, a particular season and climate, and a certain degree of temperature. These are essential to the production of plague. The contagious principle of the small-pox, on the contrary, requires only the specific seed to be sown, and the disease is propagated in all seasons, and in every climate; it requires no agency, but the susceptibility of the constitution; then the morbid action itself produces new seed in an accumulated quantity, and in this manner the ravages of the disease are extended to every variety of the human species, from the North to the South Pole. There is another peculiarity highly important to be noticed. The variolous matter, adhering to any substance, and being afterwards accidentally applied to the body, either in solution or in a dry state, and rendered soluble by the insensible perspiration, is capable of producing the disease for a considerable time after it has been thrown off from the subject in which it was engendered: and there are many well authenticated instances of the contagion being so potent and durable that even the grave itself does not destroy its influence. Such, then, is the character of that disease, which many parents are so anxious and diligent in administering to their children by inoculation.

The practice of inoculation gained considerable credit in the hands of its early promoters, by producing a much milder form of the disease than that excited by what is called the natural mode; and, on the same principle, this practice has been continued up to the present time. It would be reasonable to infer, therefore, that, since the adoption of inoculation, the number of deaths from small-pox should be decreased. But, if the yearly Bills of Mortality be examined, we shall find that Dr. Lettsom’s statement to the committee of the House of Commons is correct. It appears, that in forty-two years,

* Woodville on Small-pox.

between 1667 and 1722, the average number of deaths occasioned by the small-pox was, to the whole number who died, as 72 to 1000; but, in forty-two years after inoculation was in full use, from 1731 to 1772, the proportion was 89 in 1000, being an increase of nearly one-fourth. This circumstance has been attributed to the act of inoculation; and practitioners in some districts have, since the practice of vaccination, refused to inoculate in those families where they have not been successful in recommending the cow-pock, which refusal has led to very lamentable consequences. It is true that inoculation increases the source of contagion, at the same time that it renders the disease itself milder in the constitution which receives it: but, from the observations of Dr. Haygarth, and other physicians of eminence, it appears that the contagious property is not communicated to any great extent through the medium of a circulating atmosphere; on the contrary, it especially requires contiguity of persons, or exposure to a current of air strongly impregnated, or a confined air in which exhalations, from a body labouring under the disease, are taking place; and I am led to infer, from many recent cases which have occurred to me in practice, that, where the contagion cannot be traced to a direct communication with the infected body, the disease is propagated, with matter in the state to which I have before alluded, by the general intercourse of society. If, therefore, inoculation excite a mild form of the disease, and yet, during the practice of it there has been an increasing mortality, though the disease be not communicated by an open atmosphere, it follows that the number of deaths are to be attributed, in the first place, to the extreme negligence and want of attention in the parents themselves, to avoid all communication with other families; and, in the second, to their not having all the children of the same neighbourhood inoculated at the same time.

It may be as well a point of curiosity as of interest to notice the practice of inoculation in Turkey, prior to its introduction in England. In a letter by Lady Mary W. Montague, dated "Adriano-
ple, April 1st, o.s. 1718," we find: "The small-pox, so fatal and so general among us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of ingrafting, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old

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women who make it their business to perform the operation every autumn, in the month of September, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of the family has a mind to have the small-pox: they make parties for this purpose; and, when they are met (commonly fifteen or sixteen together,) the old woman comes with a nut-shell full of the matter of the best sort of small-pox, and asks what vein you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that you offer to her with a large needle, and puts into the vein as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of shell." The practice here, it will be observed, is adopted by consent of parties, and no child remains in the same district to have the disease in the natural way.

If it were practicable to vaccinate every child under six months old, it would be found unnecessary to offer any other means than that of vaccination, in order to exterminate that ten-fold plague, the small-pox. It may be asked, then, how is it that so many cases of natural small-pox have occurred in the constitutions said to have received effectually the cow-pock? This question admits of an easy and satisfactory explanation, and may be referred to one or other of the following causes:

1st. To a want of experience in the medical profession generally at the commencement of vaccination: the disease being entirely new in the human constitution, what peculiarities of it rendered the practice unsuccessful was then unknown.

2ndly. To the practice of vaccination not being confined to the medical world, but practised by unskilful hands, and who can have no correct knowledge either of the healthy functions or diseased actions of the body.

3rdly. To there being two kinds of cow-pock, a local and a constitutional one; the former producing a pustule, and subsequently a mark on the arm, without constitutional fever; by which means the individual is still liable to receive the small-pox.

Of failure from this latter cause a remarkable instance has occurred in my practice. Five children were vaccinated in one family, twelve years ago, by a professional gentleman; the pock on the arm, in each of them, presented its regular and progressive stages; four suffered from restlessness and fever, but the fifth was entirely free from any constitutional complaint. In the month of

3 G March

March last this child received the small-pox in its full character, and recovered; the other children were exposed day and night to the contagion, during the whole course of the disease, and were not in any degree affected by it. Another family (one that I repeatedly solicited to vaccinate gratuitously, and it was at length peremptorily refused) of five children, living under the same roof, received the contagion from this child and the whole of them laboured under the confluent small-pox, which proved fatal to two children, and a third lost the sight of one eye.

It appears, then, that the small-pox is peculiarly destructive to the human race; and, instead of the number of deaths being decreased, as was intended by the practice of inoculation, they have been increased, by the causes before alluded to, in the proportion of nearly one-fourth; that, by the present system of vaccination, also, some children receive an effective, and others a defective form of the disease, in which latter case the small-pox has repeatedly occurred; and, in consequence, many parents deny its preventive influence, and altogether refuse its adoption, leaving their children to the hazard of receiving the natural small-pox.

It would be well that the legislative authority co-operate with the universal desire of the people to exterminate the natural small-pox, (for I may presume that no parents can wish to subject their children at any time to so dreadful a calamity,) and let it be enacted:

1st. That every child, before it attain the age of six months, be either vaccinated or inoculated; and, at such time within that period as may be deemed, by a regular practitioner in medicine, most favourable to the patient.

2nd. That it be the duty of the profession generally to urge the practice of vaccination in the first instance; and, if it meet not the parents' approbation, then to inoculate.

3rd. That in many instances, where the parents object to, and deny the preventive influence of cow-pock, it may be found practicable to vaccinate, and the disease having taken its proper course, then to inoculate the same individual, and put the case to a decisive test of its merit, and that it be incumbent on the profession to adopt this mode of practice in every family that is not perfectly satisfied with the cow-pock.

4th. That every individual, who has not

received a proper medical education, be prohibited from practising either vaccination or inoculation.

5th. That it be the duty of every practitioner to keep a journal, and note the progressive stages of vaccination, with proper dates to them, as well as the name of every child he may vaccinate, the names, residence, and employ (if any) of its parents; and that he also render an annual report of them to the committee of the Royal Jennerian Society.

6th. That a Committee of the Royal Jennerian Society be appointed, in order to receive the annual reports of all practitioners in England and Wales, and to register them according to the characters that have presented themselves in each individual case.

7th. That the minister of every parish, and every dissenting minister, make, or cause to be made out, a quarterly list of the children baptized, with the names, residence, and employ of the parents, and that such list be presented quarterly to the select vestry, or appointed committee of that parish, in which the ministers severally reside.

8th. That the ministers of such congregations, whose religious tenets do not admit of infant baptism, make, or cause to be made out, a quarterly list of births from their registers, and that such list be presented quarterly to the select vestry, or committee of the parish in which such congregations are held.

9th. That every medical practitioner present to the select vestry, or committee of the parish in which he resides, a quarterly list of all the children he may have vaccinated or inoculated, with the name of each child, and names of its parents, their employ, and residence.

10th. That it be a part of the duty of a select vestry, (and in parishes having no select vestry, that a committee be appointed,) to receive the quarterly lists of baptisms and births, as well as the lists of children vaccinated or inoculated from the medical practitioners; and that they compare such lists, in order to ascertain what children, within their parish, have not received protection from the natural small-pox; and, in default of such protecting influence, to adopt such measures as may be deemed by them most suitable to the accomplishment of that end.

11th. That the removal, within the period of six months from its birth, of any child from the parish in which it has been baptized, will appear to the select vestry, or committee, on enquiry, after an examination of the lists presented to them; and that they report to the select vestry, or committee of the parish to which the child may be removed, the arrival of such child liable to the natural small-pox.

12th. That, if any symptoms of small-pox

pox occur in a child that has been vaccinated, the parents or guardians of such child shall send forthwith to a medical practitioner, and that he attentively watch the case from beginning to end, and report its character, the peculiarities of the child's constitution, and the name, with the names also of the parents, their employ and residence, to the committee of the Royal Jennerian Society.

13th. That the committee of the Royal Jennerian Society publish an annual report of all the children vaccinated in England and Wales, and of the number afterward tested by inoculation, and with what effect; and of every case, also, in which any symptoms of natural smallpox shall have occurred after vaccination; so that the public may have abundant proof of the efficacy of cow-pock, in the prevention generally, and mitigation universally, of the small-pox.

Silver-street, Enfield; May 1822.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSED NEW LAWS OF MOTION.

THE Author of the NEW PHILOSOPHY is printing eight supplementary pages on the mechanical causes of Gazeous Elasticity, of Conducting Power, and of the Phenomena of Magnetism; and has also introduced a new series of Principles or LAWS OF MOTION. The latter are submitted to the public at large, and a comparison invited with the Laws published by Descartes, and adopted by Newton.

The following are submitted as LAWS OF MOTION more consonant with reason and nature than the propositions hitherto so called.

1. Matter never originates its own motion.
2. All motion acquired by one body is the result of motion transferred from some other moving body or bodies.
3. All motion lost by one body is transferred to some other body or bodies.
4. In the Material Universe no motion is created or lost, but is in a continued state of transfer, and thereby produces material changes, or phenomena.*
5. Action is the transferring of motion from the agent to the patient.

* Questions relative to the primary origin of motion are like those which relate to the origin of the world, and of organized existence. Neither seem to be within the grasp of finite beings, and the discussion of them renders reasoning ridi-

6. Re-action is the receiving of motion by the patient from the agent.

7. Action and re-action are therefore convertible terms, and in fact necessarily equal.

8. Every body continues in motion till it has parted with its motion to other bodies.

9. Parting with motion is effected by impinging, or by contact.

10. Resistance is the parting with motion to the atoms of a fluid or solid, through which the moving body passes, and is proportional to the density and the cohesion or viscosity of the patient.

11. Friction is the parting with motion by continuous contact, and is proportional to the number of atoms of the agent which are opposed to the atoms of the patient.

12. Quantity of motion, or momentum, is the velocity multiplied by the number of atoms moved.

13. Impulse of motion is the transfer of motion, either by contact, or by the intervention of a lever.

14. All motion received by impulse is in the direction of the impulse.

Definition.—The matter which lies between a body moving, and one moved, is called a lever; and levers may consist either of fixed, or of fluid, or of gazeous matter.

culous. But it does not follow that, because the author does not affect to determine the origin of motion, that therefore certain known motions are not the cause of material phenomena generally, more than that as it is not pretended by sober philosophers to determine the origin of things, that therefore nothing exists. Philosophy treats only of proximate causes. It may ascend from cause to cause, but its investigations are not to be impeached because it does not ascend from great cause to greater, or from great motions to greater, till it comes into contact with the primary source of all causes and all existence. The observations on atomic Phenomena, on atomic motion, and on the formation of various bodies, leads however to a Question not unworthy of consideration, but which it is not affected to determine—*Whether the motion which affects material existences originates with atoms or with aggregates, that is, with the smallest bodies or the largest?*—The question is stated because it exemplifies the importance of duly considering atomic motion, hitherto disregarded; but the author inclines to think, that masses are universally the patients of atomic motion, and that motion originates with atoms, whatever be the primary cause or causes of their own motions.

15. Levers

[June 1,

absent and almost forgotten, appears unexpectedly before us.

There are some qualities which Mr. Bloomfield possesses in an eminent degree, and to which much of his success is to be ascribed; we allude to that earnest simplicity, and, if it may be so expressed, that straight forward and candid dealing with his reader, which establishes between them a perfect understanding and community of feeling. There is nothing like affectation to revolt our feelings; no assumption of style or subject beyond his real and acknowledged powers, to expose him to defeat and ridicule.

The poem under our consideration opens with an invocation to Spring; and we are then introduced to Sir Ambrose Higham, of Oakley Hall, who—

— In his eightieth year,
With memory unimpair'd, and conscience
clear,
His English heart untrammell'd, and full
blown
His senatorial honours and renown;
Now, basking in his plenitude of fame,
Resolv'd, in concert with his noble dame,
To drive to town no more.

In short, to give up his seat in Parliament,—a very proper step at his time of life,—and to spend the remnant of his days on his own estate. To this wise resolution, the baronet subjoins another, the good sense of which is somewhat more questionable; however that may be, the determination is made that he will

— be just and generous in time,
And bid his tenants pay their rents in
rhyme;
For one half year they shall—

This is a startling proposition; and the author, accordingly, seems to be aware that the critics, and especially the political economists, will take up the question warmly: he therefore insinuates, in his preface, that a man has a right to do what he likes with his own estate.

It is old May-day, and is, as it ought to be, a beautiful morning. The preparations for the feast in Oakley-park are busy and abundant, and the enjoyment is hearty and full. An unanimous pledge goes round to the health of "Sir Ambrose Higham, and his noble race;" after which we wait for the peasant who will be hardy enough first to pull out his portfolio, instead of his purse, and make us lawful tender of his

15. Levers of fixed matter transfer the entire impulse of the agent; and the resulting velocity of the patient to that of the agent is as their number of atoms.

16. Gazeous or fluid levers, in propagating or conveying the motion or impulse of the agent, radiate or diffuse it, and the momentum is therefore at different distances inversely as the squares of the distances.

17. Through both species of lever the direction of the motion acquired by the patient is the direction of the simultaneous motion of the agent.

Illustrations.—1. Through a gazeous or fluid medium any impulse is diffused in an hemisphere, the centre of which is the line of the direction of the impulse, and all bodies and atoms within the hemisphere are affected directly in the proportion of their bulks, and inversely as the squares of their distances. In a fixed lever the whole force of the agent is directed to the patient, but in a gazeous or fluid lever, the force is scattered through the hemisphere and affects all bodies within, according to the above law. But action and re-action, or transferring and receiving motion, are equal in every instance.

2. If two bodies be fastened to the two ends of a fixed lever, and a curvilinear or rectilinear motion be given to one end, the motion of the other end will respectively be curvilinear or rectilinear; and, in like manner, in a gaseous or fluid lever, the successive directions of the motion of the agent will determine the directions of the motions of the patient.

3. If in either species of lever the moving body be made to move in a circle, the size of the circle of the agent will be to that of the patient, in fixed levers, inversely as the quantities of matter in the two bodies, and in gaseous or fluid levers inversely as the squares of the quantities of matter. Thus, if the bodies are 1 and 3; in one case the circles or their diameters will be as 1 to 3; but in the other case as 1 to 9; which last is the law governing the motions and orbits of the planetary bodies in the gaseous levers existing between the sun and them, them and their satellites, and one another.

COMMON SENSE.

For the *Monthly Magazine.*

NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XVIII.

MAY-DAY with the MUSES; by ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of "the Farmer's Boy," "Rural Tales," &c.

THIS little work presents itself to our eye like a friend who, long

his rent in notes, for the utterance of which, however bad they may be, and however much the bard may deserve, at least, a critical catastrophe, he stands in no jeopardy of the Bank directors.

This audacious rustic at last stands forward in the person of Philip, "a farmer's son, well known for song," who compounds for a certain large sum of lawful money current in Great Britain, with the history of "The Drunken Father." This payment is made in a kind of small change, which is necessarily, on that account, the more abundant in quantity; and we must confine ourselves, therefore, to an analysis of the substance, and to a specimen or two of the best impressions.

Poor Ellen married Andrew Hall,
Who dwells beside the moor,
Where yonder rose-tree shades the wall,
And woodbines grace the door.
Who does not know how blest, how lov'd,
Were her mild laughing eyes,
By every youth; but Andrew prov'd
Unworthy of his prize.

In tippling was his whole delight,
Each sign-post barr'd his way;
He spent in muddy ale at night
The wages of the day.

Tho' Ellen still had charms, was young,
And he in manhood's prime,
She sad beside her cradle sung,
And sigh'd away her time.

One cold bleak night the stars were hid,
In vain she wish'd him home;
Her children cried, half cheer'd, half chid,
"Oh when will father come?"

Till Caleb, nine years old, upsprung,
And kick'd his stool aside,
And younger Mary round him clung,
"I'll go, and you shall guide."

The children proceed to seek their reprobate father, and find him, without fail, at the public-house, in a very comfortable state of intoxication. Andrew is not a bad-hearted man, and musters his senses to accompany his children home; but his drink has made him conceited and fantastical. He taxes the little ones with their unsteady gait, and is wroth with the ditches that are always exactly in his way. He brings them at last to the brink of the millpool, where he drops the lantern into the stream; and the party is left helpless and bewildered, on the brink of danger. The miller hears their cries, and conducts them safely home. The next morning, Ellen makes a

moving and effectual appeal to her husband's feelings:—

"Dear Andrew, hear me,—tho' distress'd
Almost too much to speak,—
This infant starves upon my breast:
To scold I am too weak."

"I work, I spin, I toil all day,
Then leave my work to cry;
And start with horror when I think
You wish to see me die."

"But do you wish it? Can that bring
More comfort, or more joy?
Look round the house,—how destitute!
Look at your ragged boy!"

"That boy should make a father proud,
If any feeling can;
Then save your children, save your wife,
Your honour as a man."

"Hear me, for God's sake! hear me now,
And act a father's part!"—
The culprit bless'd her angel tongue,
And clasp'd her to his heart;

And would have vow'd, and would have
sworn,
But Ellen kiss'd him dumb:—

"Exert your mind, vow to yourself,
And better days will come."

"I shall be well when you are kind,
And you'll be better too."—

"I'll drink no more," he quick rejoin'd,
"Be't poison if I do."

From that bright day, his plants, his flowers,
His crops, began to thrive,
And for three years has Andrew been
The soberest man alive.

We are of opinion that Philip is entitled to a receipt in full, and that he has dealt fairly and honestly with good Sir Ambrose in this particular.

Our eye is next caught by a sturdy gentleman in green, who rises "in act to speak," and who turns out to be the Oakley gamekeeper. He ought to be sensible of the danger of sporting off his own manor, and we trust that he is not about to turn poacher, and to trespass on this new ground without a regular licence. As the game, however, is already flushed, and he has taken a steady aim, let us see how the gamekeeper brings down his bird.

The Forester.

Born in a dark wood's lonely dell,
Where echoes roar'd, and tendrils curl'd,
Round a low cot, like hermit's cell,
Old Salcey Forest was my world.
I felt no bonds, no shackles, then,
For life in freedom was begun;
I gloried in the exploits of men,
And learnt to lift my father's gun.

O what

[June 1,

O what a joy it gave my heart !
 Wild as a woodbine up I grew ;
 Soon in his feats I bore a part,
 And counted all the game he slew :
 I learn'd the wiles, the shifts, the calls,
 The language of each living thing ;
 I mark'd the hawk that darting falls,
 Or station'd spreads the trembling wing.
 I mark'd the owl that silent flits,
 The hare that feeds at eventide,
 The upright rabbit, when he sits
 And mocks you, 'ere he deigns to hide.
 I heard the fox bark through the night,
 I saw the rooks depart at morn,
 I saw the wild deer dancing light,
 And heard the hunter's cheering horn.
 Mad with delight, I roam'd around,
 From morn to eve throughout the year,
 But still, 'midst all I sought or found,
 My favourites were the spotted deer,
 The elegant, the branching brow,
 The doe's clean limbs and eyes of love ;
 The fawn as white as mountain snow,
 That glanced through fern, and brier,
 and grove.

The ranger then describes, in a striking way, the fall of an immense oak, and the curiosity of the deer, who gather round it to survey the ruin, and, as it were, to deplore its overthrow. This inquisitive disposition is a strong feature in the natural history of that beautiful animal, and seems to be common to the different species. In the expedition of Capt. Parry, mention is made of a rein-deer, that followed a party on an inland excursion for a considerable distance, and gambolled round them, till driven away by the discharge of their fowling-pieces.

From every lawn, and copse, and glade,
 The timid deer in squadrons came,
 And circled round their fallen shade,
 With all of language but its name.
 Astonishment and dread withheld
 The fawn and doe of tender years,
 But soon a triple circle swell'd,
 With rattling horns and twinkling ears.
 Some in his root's deep cavern hous'd,
 And seem'd to learn and muse, and teach,
 Or on his topmost foliage brows'd,
 That had for centuries mock'd their reach.

And with a few sentiments, rather too fine for a gamekeeper, and, withal, a little trite, the greenwood guardian sums up his contribution, which is accepted as a sufficient equivalent.

But what are we to say to John Armstrong, the shepherd, with whose primitive appearance we are greatly pleased :—

Scanty locks of grey
 Edged round a hat that seem'd to mock
 decay ;

Its loops, its bands, were from the purest
 fleece,
 Spun on the hills in silence and in peace ;
 A staff he bore, carved round with birds
 and flowers,
 The hieroglyphics of his leisure hours ;
 And rough-form'd animals of various name,
 Not just like Bewick's, but they meant
 the same.

We do not doubt that John's intention, in that matter, was good, as well as in the verses which follow, called, *the Shepherd's Dream, or Fairies Marquerade*, but he seems to us to have got upon wrong ground. At the first glance, his vision was altogether unintelligible to us, till we found, to our surprise, that it is an allegory of the Russian expedition, the burning of Moscow, the fall of Bonaparte, and the present state of France. This, to our taste, is very unpleasant, and a violation of that modest propriety, and suitable choice of subjects, for which we have before bestowed praise upon the poet. The versification, we allow, is pretty. In spite of this, John Armstrong, we fear, has not brought us an article that will pass current; and our sentence is, that he either pay down his arrears to Lady-day, in metal of the new mintage, or return to his flock upon the hills, and set his heart to indite some new matter, which may be better worthy of Sir Ambrose's acceptance.

An old soldier, broken in the Peninsular wars, then rises to describe his sensations on his return to his native vale, and goes through his poetical evolutions with considerable credit.

But what an hour was that, when from the morn
 I reach'd this lovely valley once again !
 A glorious harvest fill'd my eager sight,
 Half shock'd, half waving in a flood of light ;
 On that poor cottage-roof where I was born,
 The sun look'd down, as in life's early morn.
 I gazed around, but not a soul appear'd ;
 I listen'd on the threshold,—nothing heard.
 I call'd my father thrice, but no one came ;
 It was not fear or grief that shook my frame,
 But an o'erpowering sense of peace and home,
 Of toils gone by, perhaps of joys to come.
 The door invitingly stood open wide,
 I shook my dust, and set my staff aside ;
 How sweet it was to breathe that cooler air,
 And take possession of my father's chair !
 Beneath my elbow, on the solid frame,
 Appear'd the rough initials of my name,
 Cut forty years before ! the same old clock
 Struck the same bell, and gave my heart a shock
 I never can forget. A short breeze sprung,
 And while a sigh was trembling on my tongue,
 Caught the old dangling almanacks behind,
 And up they flew, like banners in the wind ;
 Then gently, singly, down, down, down, they went,
 And told of twenty years that I had spent
 Far from my native land :—that instant came
 A robin on the threshold ; tho' so tame,
 At first he look'd distrustful, almost shy,
 And cast on me his coal-black steadfast eye,
 And seem'd to say, (past friendship to renew),
 "Ah ha ! old worn-out soldier, is it you ?"

But

But here was peace, that peace which home can yield;
The grasshopper, the partridge in the field,
And ticking clock, were all at once become
The substitutes for clarion, fife, and drum.
While thus I mused, still gazing, gazing still,
On beds of moss that spread the window sill,
I deem'd no moss my eyes had ever seen,
Had been so lovely, brilliant, fresh, and green,
And guess'd some infant hand had placed it there,
And prized its hue,—so exquisite, so rare.

* * * * *

Two shadows then I saw, two voices heard,
One bespake age, and one a child appear'd,—
In stepp'd my father, with convulsive start,
And in an instant clasp'd me to his heart.
Close by him stood a little blue-ey'd maid,
And, stooping to the child, the old man said,
"Come hither, Nancy, kiss me once again;
This is your uncle Charles, come home from Spain."
The child approach'd, and with her fingers light,
Stroked my old eyes, almost deprived of sight.
But why thus spin my tale, thus tedious be?
Happy old soldier! what's the world to me?

The old soldier, we think, makes his retreat in good order, and with flying colours. In the next instance, it grieves us to be again called upon, as a learned judge once expressed it, to temper mercy with justice. Poor Rosamond, a sick girl, betrothed to Philip, is prevailed upon, by his injudicious entreaties, to volunteer a copy of verses, called a *Song of Hope*, which we cannot allow to go, in any degree, in reduction of Sir Ambrose's claim for rent-arrear, if any such there be. We are sorry to be under the necessity of dealing thus hardly with a female, and a sick one, too; but we trust that her lover, whose partiality exposed her to this mortification, will have magnanimity enough to take the debt upon his own shoulders, and to discharge it either in specie or in rhyme. The remaining candidate for poetical honours is an old yeoman, who narrates a tale

of his domestic life, which possesses much interest, and is very pleasingly told. It relates to a beautiful daughter, who is thrown, in her infancy, into the society of a boy of higher rank and fortune than her own, but blind from his birth. A mutual passion is contracted, the effect of which on the sightless youth is well depicted; and, after overcoming some formal difficulties, they are at last united. If our pages admitted of further extracts, we should be at no loss to find materials of a very agreeable nature, in this pretty little poem.

And now we have arrived at the end of the rent-roll; and the venerable Lady Higham, in the very dress which she wore sixty years before on her bridal day, comes from the mansion to accompany the baronet home. Her worthy spouse addresses his faithful tenantry in plain but affectionate terms, and acquaints them with his intention of sending their respective productions to press—

The world shall see them; why should I refrain?

"Tis all the produce of my own domain."

In this resolution, we hold Sir Ambrose to be perfectly justifiable; and we take a civil leave of him, in full confidence that the result of this May-day, or rent-day, of the Muses, will equally conduce to the emolument of the baronet, and the fame of his tenants, or, which is much about the same thing, to those of our old and valued friend, Mr. Bloomfield.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEY.

(From Mr. Thelwall's Manuscript Epic Poem, "The Hope of Albion.")

NOW might I on the wond'rous scenes dilate
Thro' which our navy steer'd: the Giant's toil
By Fairhead and the Robogdian promontory—
Enormous pile columnar—the wreck
Of that colossal causeway erst that join'd
Erin to Caledonia; till the waves,
Indignant of such barrier, burst amain
Their interdicted way, and strew'd the coast,
And strew'd the ocean-bed with fragments huge
Of more than mortal architecture: here
Towering in many an awful mass, and there
The deep and unprovable bases, shorn
By the vex'd wave, like a descending floor
Of massy slabs hexagonal, outstretch'd
In slope expanse t'wards the opposing shore;
Where Staffa's Isle, in towering pride, uplifts,
From such immovable foundation rear'd
Its yet unshaken halls—mocking the pride
Of human architrave; yet prouder still
Of Fingal's glorious name:—hero rever'd
Alike by Erin and by Caledon;
And fam'd alike thro' each in Ossian's song.
On Erin's side of this gigantic toil
Full many a fearful cavern seaward yawns

By many a rough scar fence'd, o'er which the waves
Of the vex'd ocean, when conflicting winds
Oppose his onward tide, impetuous roar,
Till foam and spray, insurgent to the height
Of the o'erbeetling cliffs, obscure the air,
And sea and sky are mingled. But when smooth
(As for our prosperous voyage) from those caves
The sea-nymphs oft, with more than mortal song,
Make vocal the charm'd echoes, and ensnare
(So runs the legend) with their syren spell
The unwary mariner, who loitering dies—
The entranc'd soul fitting thro' his ravish'd ears.

And such sweet song I heard. But sure to me
The strain that from those caverns, o'er the smooth
And favouring wave, stole on the summer breeze,
Was of no evil omen; but, still sweet,
Rings in remembrance—a prophetic strain
That seem'd to charm the wild waves of their rage,
And dimple the green billows with new smiles:
And thee the nymph who sung a vision seem'd
But of benignant joy.

So on we far'd;
And prosperous our royal course we steer'd,
Till Staffa's wond'rous cave rose full in view,
With awful reverence past. And, past alike
Full many a rocky islet thick besprint
Along the rugged coast, our welcome keel
Iona's sacred isle at length att'as.

ON

[June 1,

ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PASSIONS;
BY DR. FREE.

SAY, Love, for what good end design'd,
Wert thou to mortals giv'n?
Was it to fix on earth the mind,
Or raise the heart to heav'n?

Deluded oft we still pursue
The fleeting bliss we sought,
As children chase the bird in view,
That's never to be caught.

O ! who shall teach me to sustain
A more than manly part?
To go thro' life, nor suffer pain
Nor joy to touch my heart.

Thou, blest Indifference, be my guide,
I court thy gentle reign ;
When Passion turns my steps aside,
Still call me back again.

Teach me to see thro' Beauty's art,
How oft its trappings hide
A base, a lewd, a treacherous heart,
With thousand ills beside.

Nor let my gen'rous soul give way
Too much to serve my friends ;
Let reason still control their sway,
And show where duty ends.

If to my lot a wife should fall,
May friendship be our love ;
The passion, that is transport all,
Does seldom lasting prove.

If lasting, 'tis too great for peace,
The pleasure's so profuse ;
The heart can never be at ease,
Which has too much to lose.

Calm let me estimate this life,
Which I must leave behind ;
Nor let fond passion raise a strife,
To discompose my mind.

When Nature calls, may I steal by,
As rising from a feast ;
I've had my fill of life, and why
Should I disturb the rest?

ON THE CORONATION.
Written by a Young Gentleman at West-
minster School.

To mount their throne, here monarchs bend their
way,
O'er pavements where their predecessors lay.
Ye sons of empire ! who in pompous hour,
Attend to wear the cumb'rous robe of power,
When ye proceed along the shonting way,
Think, there's a second vi-it still to pay ;
And when in state on buried kings you tread,
While swelling robes sweep o'er th' imperial dead,
While like a god your worship'd eyes move round,
Think then, oh ! think, you walk on treach'rous
ground :
Tho' firm the chequer'd pavement seems to be,
'Twill surely open, and give way for thee !
While crowding Lords address their duties near,
Th' anointing Prelate, and the kneeling Peer ;
While with obsequious diligence they bow,
And spread their careful honours o'er thy brow ;
While the high-rais'd spectators shout around,
And the long aisles and vaulted roofs resound ;—
Then snatch a sudden thought, and turn thy head
From the loud living to the silent dead,

With conscious eye, the neig'ring tombs survey,
Those will instruct thee, better far than they ;
What now thou art, in yon gay homage see,
But these best show what thou wilt surely be.

TOLERANCE.

REVILE not those who diff'rent paths pursue,
Yet thirst as much for sacred truth as you ;
Their's may be wrong, and want a clearer
light,
Or your's the error, and 'tis they are right ;
Or both mistaken. Judgment is too weak :
What shall decide where reason cannot
speak ?

TO LADY INGLEBY,
ON HER MARRIAGE ;
BY MISS CAPP.

WILL Ripley's lady deign to hear
A minstrel's song, which once was dear ;
When oft, in Darwin's classic shades,
She bade me woo th' Roman maids,
And tune my measure to the rill,
Which softly, slowly, bubbles still.
I would not give a venal lay
To court the great, the rich, or gay ;
But when my friends are rich and great,
I'm poet still, and cannot hate.
'Tis hard for me, thou art not poor,
I then were licens'd to adore ;
And no crabb'd critic dare to say,—
What, Zamza, court the rich and gay ?
I may not hate thee, lady dear,
But, oh ! 'twere death to be sincere ;
Each grace of thine, extoll'd by me,
Makes "flatterer, flatter'd," "fee and fee."
And those who well could brook such lay,
Might from my temple rend the bay,
With some poor epithet, to show
How, like themselves, they deem me low.
But thy kind heart and blameless mind,
Will see the friend who dares be kind ;
Will know the poet of the bower,
Who little recks of wealth or power,
Compar'd with virtues such as thine,
To which she still had given a line,
Had lowly fortune fix'd thy lot
In some secluded peasant's cot.

Stockwell.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

"Elle est toujours charmante"

Tho' Summer rage with scorching ray,
And pour her fervid glories down ;
Tho' Autumn strip the blooming spray,
And Winter, with tempestuous frown,
His cold rude bosom bare.
Yet still shall Mira's smile benign,
Bid Summer's fragrant breezes blow ;
Her social love, her charms divine,
Shall make the languid bosom glow,
When Winter rules the year.

Brompton Academy ;
April 18, 1822.

L. L.

STEPHENSIA.

STEPHENSIA.

No. VIII.

The late ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, devoted an active and well-spent life in the collection of *Anecdotes of his contemporaries*, and generally entered in a book the collections of the passing day;—these collections we have purchased, and propose to present a selection from them to our readers. As Editor of the *Annual Obituary*, and many other biographical works, the Author may probably have incorporated many of these scraps; but the greater part are unpublished, and all stand alone as cabinet pictures of men and manners, worthy of a place in a literary miscellany.

BONAPARTE, OSWALD, AND OSSIAN.

I KNEW the American Colonel Oswald. He resided in London between 1787 and 1790, and published an eloquent tract, called "the Cry of Nature," the object of which was to expose the cruelty of killing and eating animals. He was such an enthusiast in favour of liberty, that he went to Paris soon after the taking of the Bastille, and raised a corps of pikemen, in which his two sons were officers. In 1794, when the ignorant country people of La Vendee were seduced by the arms and money of England, and led on by the arts of their priests and nobles, to raise a civil war of extermination, the zeal of Oswald carried him and his regiment among these barbarous fanatics; and in one of those bloody affairs, in which no quarter was given, this philosophical soldier and his two sons were slaughtered, fighting at the head of their regiment.

This catastrophe was not confirmed in England for three or four years, and, in the mean time, Bonaparte began his career in Italy. The first portraits of him resembled Oswald, and several anecdotes accorded with Oswald's character. He was, in particular, represented as devoted, like Oswald, to the study of Ossian,—an edition of which he was said to carry in his pocket. These circumstances led many persons to believe that Bonaparte was no other than Oswald, under an assumed name; a pamphlet was published in proof of it, and the coincidence was believed, till Paoli and some Corsican relatives of Bonaparte came to England, and gave accounts of his family. To Ossian this great man continued attached through life: Ossian and Homer were his constant companions; and when his carriage was intercepted by the Prussians after the victory of Blucher, Bulow, and Wellington at Planchenoit and Mont St. Jean, a much-worn copy of Ossian was found in it.

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THE TWO MARATS.

Other actors in the French revolution were also mistaken for other men. Thus a hundred books stated that Marat had travelled as an empiric in England; but it afterwards turned out that the Marat who so travelled continued to reside in Dublin, as a professor of the French language, for many years after his name-sake had been assassinated. A literary gentleman, who had been very active in propagating English stories of Marat, met this very person by accident at Dublin, seven years after the death of the apostle of liberty.

LETTER OF DR. CAMPBELL TO LORD CARDROSS.

MY DEAR LORD,—I return those two pamphlets you were so kind to lend me and my son. As to the Rights of the British Colonies, whatever the author's motive might be in publishing it, he plainly, and in express words, gives up their cause on the basis upon which they have now put it; for he says that resisting the legislature of Great Britain in the colonies is high treason. The great point he labours is, that they ought to have representatives in Parliament. He does not perceive that this very notion subverts all his abstracted reasoning from the natural rights of mankind. For, my lord, if they are to be represented in Parliament, this plainly supposes that they have no other right to their lands than what they derive from the grants made them as British subjects. If I remember right, some of their charters were produced to the House of Commons last sessions, in which express mention was made, that they were to be subject to Acts of Parliament; and, if so, their right to their lands, and to all that they possess, stands precisely upon the same foundation with the right of the British Parliament to tax them, as well as the other British subjects, wherever they are settled; and indeed it seems to be

3 H a preposterous

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which I am already bound to be, with
much truth and respect,

Your lordship's

Very faithful, obliged, and

obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Queen-square, Ormond-street,
Nov. 20, 1765.

COSSACKS.

The name of *Cossack* is taken from the Slavonic word *Koss* (scythe). Formerly the Russian peasants used to go to war, for want of arms, with their scythes, from which they were named *Cossacks*,—scythemen.

THE ABBÉ FELICE FONTANA,

Among other useful discoveries, made a very important one relative to the absorption of air. In an experiment, which succeeded well, he found that a coal, red from the fire, in the act of cooling, absorbed eight times its volume of air. The Abbé himself and others attempted to employ this principle in the construction of a machine for the formation of a vacuum; and *Ingenhouz*, taking advantage of what he had suggested, at last succeeded in it. The process is described by the latter in his "Nouvelle Manière de Produire," &c. He admits that the vacuum is not so perfect as in the pneumatic pump, but hopes (with something more than a gratuitous supposition,) that facts in the womb of futurity may render it superior.

The most simple experiments have sometimes led to useful and important discoveries. By friction applied to a bit of amber or electrum, that substance acquires the power, first of attracting, then of repelling light bodies, such as straw, &c. Hereby the philosopher has advanced to the knowledge of some of the most formidable phenomena of nature. Thunder and lightning are now manufactured on the one hand, and their ravages repressed on the other. Formerly, this terrible meteor was deemed incomprehensible by the faculties of frail and weak man, and only intelligible to creatures of a higher nature; it was considered as the indication and consequence of Divinity irritated at the crimes of mankind. *Salmonœus*, the precursor of *Franklin*, experienced the fate of the professor at *Petersburgh*; or, as the ancients have delivered their scanty and erroneous creeds, he was thus punished for affecting divine honours.

GEORGE

a preposterous doctrine, that any should have the rights of British subjects without owing subjection to the British legislature. And thus I have expressed to you clearly my sentiments of that work.

I think myself very much obliged to your lordship for introducing me to the Earl of Dartmouth, who seems to me to be as worthy a nobleman, and to have as just and true notions of his business as a minister, as any man of his rank with whom I have had the honour to converse. I wish he may continue long enough at that board to become fully master of all that belongs to its department; which is certainly one of the most considerable in this nation, and would long ago have appeared in its proper light, if it had not been for the very quick transition of the first lord, and indeed of the other members who compose it, from thence to other posts of government. This I have ever considered, and I believe shall ever consider, not only as an error, but as a capital error, in our policy; for this, of all others, ought to be a permanent board, that the subjects might have the benefit, not of the abilities only, but of the experience, of those who sit there, and who ought to be gratified for the great pains they take, not by removal, but by an addition of other places, compatible with the time which they are obliged to spend at the board; since, till something of this sort takes place, the commerce of Great Britain will never enjoy that protection, or those benefits, which it may justly expect, and which would be certainly derived from such a permanent board.

I have now, my lord, another favour to beg of you. I have reason to believe, that Major Rogers, in his proposal of the discovery of the northwest passage, named me as his agent. I am very well inclined to be useful, but I would by no means be thought officious or troublesome. What I wish to know is, whether that proposition will be proceeded upon, and whether it is expected I should present any memorials relating thereto; which I would not be backward in doing, if I thought it would be acceptable. But my time is too valuable, at least to me, to engage in a thing of this kind to no purpose; and if your lordship can procure any lights in this matter, it will add to the many civilities and kindnesses by

GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY.

This amiable man told me, that his affecting song, "When my money was gone, &c." was suggested by the real story of a sailor, who came to beg money, while Carey was breakfasting with an open window at the beautiful inn at Stony Cross, in the New Forest.

He also declared that his father, Henry Carey, wrote the song of "God save the King" in the house in Hatton Garden, which has a stone bracket, a few doors from the Police-office.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM A TRAVELLER OF DISTINCTION CONCERNING GENERAL WASHINGTON.

On my arrival at Alexandria, I was exceedingly desirous to visit Mount Vernon, a seat belonging to General Washington, at ten miles distance. After having traversed several extensive woods, and surmounted two hills, I discovered a house built in a style of elegant simplicity, and appearing in every respect agreeable. In front of it were meadows, kept in excellent order; on one side were stables and offices, and on the other a green-house and several buildings, in which negroes were at work; a court-yard adjoining was full of turkeys, ducks, geese, and other fowl. This house, which commands a charming prospect of the Potowmac, has a large and elegant portico on the side towards the river; the apartments are admirably adapted to the building, and the outside is covered with a kind of varnish, that renders it impenetrable to the rain.

The General, who did not arrive until the evening, when he came home exceedingly fatigued, had been visiting a distant part of his property, where he intended to construct a new road. You have often heard him compared to Cincinnatus; the comparison is exact. This celebrated general is no more at present than an honest planter, unceasingly occupied about the cares of his farm, as he himself terms it. He showed me a barn which he had just finished: it is an immense building, about 100 feet in length, and of a breadth in proportion. It is destined to contain his corn, his potatoes, his turnips, &c. Around it he has constructed stables for his cattle, his horses, and his asses, of which he has multiplied a breed hitherto unknown in that country. The different

parts of this building are so skilfully distributed, that one man may fill the racks with potatoes, hay, &c. in a very short time, and without any difficulty; the General informed me that it was built after a plan transmitted him by the celebrated Arthur Young, but that he had made several alterations in it. This barn, which is of bricks, made upon the spot, did not cost above 300*l.*; in England the expenses would have amounted to 1,000*l.* He has planted 700 bushels of potatoes this year. All this seems very surprising in Virginia, where they neither erect barns, nor raise provender for their cattle.

His asses, his horses, his mules, were feeding in the neighbouring fields. He informed me that it was his intention to introduce the use of artificial meadows, which are so uncommon, and yet so necessary in that province, for the cattle often want provisions in winter. His mules thrive uncommonly well; and he has a noble stallion, which will support the race of fine horses to be found in this part of America. He also possesses two superb asses, one of which came from Malta, and the other from Spain. He has 300 negroes, which are distributed in log-houses, scattered over different parts of his property,—which in this neighbourhood alone amounts to 10,000 acres; and Colonel Humphry, his secretary, assured me that, in different parts of America, he has more than 200,000.

The General sent to England for a farmer, well skilled in the agriculture of that country, and this person presides over the cultivation of his lands. Everything in his house bespeaks simplicity; his table is served plentifully, but without any pomp; and every part of his domestic economy evinces uncommon regularity. Mrs. Washington superintends every thing, and joins to the good qualities of a farmer's wife, that dignified simplicity which ought to characterise a lady whose husband has acted such a conspicuous part.

General Washington has nothing very characteristic in his countenance, and it is owing to this circumstance that his likeness is so very difficult to be taken, and that so few painters have succeeded in his portrait. The goodness of his heart seems conspicuous in every look and every movement of his mind; his eyes possess but little of that brilliancy for which they were so conspicuous at the head of an army,

[June 1,

army, or during some difficult emergency in the field of battle; they become extremely animated, however, and lively, in the heat of argument. Abundance of good sense is discoverable in all his questions and replies; and in his conversation he evinces the utmost modesty and diffidence of his own powers. He speaks of the American war as if he had not directed its operations, and of his own battles and victories, with an indifference that would not become a stranger.

After having given liberty to his country, he is now about to add to her wealth and her respectability, being called, by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens, to preside over the civil government of America, and to evince that zeal, discretion, assiduity, and public virtue in peace, which he so wonderfully displayed during a long, a bloody, a ruinous, but a successful warfare.

MOORISH CONCEIT.

The Moors consider Spain as a country to which they still have a right to aspire; and many families in Morocco and Tetuan, as was affirmed to me by a gentleman who had resided in the country for many years, to this day preserve the key of the houses of their ancestors in Castille, Arragon, Leon, &c. and hope to be able one day to use them again.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE PRESS.

A friend of mine, a man of the strictest honour, had a cause tried in a court of law, of which he had scarcely heard of his success, before a Mr. C. was announced. "I am a writer for the papers, (said he,) and have to report on your trial to-day, and conceiving you would wish it to be *properly* reported, have called to offer my services." "Of course, (said my friend,) I wish the cause, if reported, to be honestly described; but, as you so obligingly offer your services, perhaps you expect some compensation." "Oh, yes! (rejoined the gentleman,) we always expect a compliment on these occasions." "We! (said the other,) what, are there several to be paid?" "Oh, no! (replied the other,) I was the only reporter present, but we assist one another, and the compliments of this kind which we receive go to a common purse: whatever you think proper to give will be divided among seven or eight of us. Some parties give five, some ten pounds; and we sometimes get, on particular occasions,

as high a compliment as fifty-pounds." "Indeed! (exclaimed my friend,) and what if the parties refuse to give any thing?" "Oh, then, sir, (rejoined the gentleman,) the thing takes its course: there are, you know, two ways of telling a story, and at least the speeches of the counsel always afford materials." My friend now lost his patience. "Pest and nuisance, (he exclaimed,) "how many are hanged and transported for demanding money on the highway under circumstances of less turpitude; leave my house, or I will charge a constable with you." The gentleman quickly retreated, muttering as he departed. My friend, whose cause had to him been an affair of self-defence to defeat a nefarious combination, and who never before had been either plaintiff or defendant, mentioned the application of the gentleman of the press in the course of the day, as an instance of attempted extortion. He was even offended when some of his friends shook their heads and portended mischief. He slept easy; but, on the following morning, his neighbours came running one after another with different papers, exclaiming, "Good God, sir, you are ruined! Behold the nefarious part which you are represented as having been playing. You cannot show your face in society again." On examination he found five or six different reports, varying in language, but all coloured and distorted alike; and, instead of having been the victim of a conspiracy, he was made to appear as the chief, if not the only conspirator. No assertions were made, but every thing was insinuated, and the arguments of the adverse counsel were artfully introduced as facts in the case. His attorney went to the newspaper offices, and an explanation was admitted; but all the world had read and enjoyed the original libel, while few felt any interest in reading the explanation. He suffered accordingly, and for years afterwards the libel continued to be adduced against him, to his personal annoyance and commercial injury.

One paper alone had omitted the report, and, finding that he had paid so dearly for his independence, he now sought its editor, and though he scorned to become his own reporter, yet he had the promise of this person that the perverted report should not appear. In the meantime the disappointed party in the cause (who it afterwards appeared

appeared had been applied to by the same *chevalier d'industrie*, and had paid him his retaining fee,) made application to one of the proprietors of the paper in question; and, on paying 25l was permitted to insert his own report, which blackened my friend from head to foot. He now brought his action for defamation, but withdrew it on the proprietor giving up the names of the author, when they proved to be the very parties with whom he had had the suit. Against these scoundrels, who were bankers of *fair* reputation, he now re-commenced his action; but, owing to various circumstances and technicalities of lengthened detail, the question was never brought to trial, and finally he had his own expences to pay.

On another occasion, a noted courtesan pleaded her coverture as a defence against some debts of her own, by which several unsuspecting tradesmen suffered then and afterwards; and, on my expressing my surprise that the circumstance never transpired in the papers, she replied, "I contrived better, I insured my character." "Aye, (said I,) where is the office, and what is the premium?" "Why, (said she,)

the office was in the box of a coffee-house near Westminster-Hall, and the premium 25l. to be distributed among several *gentlemen* of the press for the benefit of their wives and children, and you know I love to be charitable." "Gracious Heaven, (said I,) and is this the use and abuse of the press, and are these the persons who inveigh with such eloquence against corruption!"

On subsequently mentioning this nefarious system in different circles, I was told, in parliamentary phraseology, that it is as notorious as the sun at noon-day, and that the Courts of law are beset by needy scribblers, some of whom are not even connected with any newspaper, but represent themselves as reporters, or as having interest with these protectors of character, or wholesale dealers in defamation. Hence, however, it is that few men have the hardihood to defend their property in a court of law, at the double hazard of losing, not only their property, by the manœuvres of the profession, but their character also, by the manœuvres of the press. I have been told that even members of parliament, and all public men, pay tribute.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

Travels of Dr. Ch. Müller in Greece and the Ionian Islands.—Leipsic: Brockhaus and Co. 1822.

WE have selected from these Travels the author's Letter which relates to the condition and mal-administration of the Ionian Islands. It confirms the statements of Mr. HUME in his late admirable speech on the subject, and merits the attentive perusal of the British nation. On our parts no apology can be requisite for translating, with good faith, the accounts given to the European world of the false policy and abuses which have attended the British protection of these islands. We shall be happy to find that Dr. Müller has exaggerated, and to be the means of refuting his assertions on better authority. But, in any case, the honour of the nation is concerned in our not withholding these statements, that, if not true, they may be refuted; and that, if true, the abuses themselves may be corrected. We are of opinion that a free and liberal government is always the strongest, that their civil government ought to be left to the

Ionians, and that the best interests of Britain will be permanently served only through their affections.

Of the IONIKON KRATOS, inscribed on the new coin of the republic, the Britannia, which is seated on the reverse, has left nothing, and the once furious lion of St. Marc tamely crouches under the feet of the fair virgin with Poseidon's trident.

Before I proceed in my remarks, says Dr. Müller, I must premise, that I by no means mistake the distinction which ought to be made between that which the British government wishes to have done for the Ionian Islands, over which she has received the protectorate and executive power, and that which the local government at Corfu actually does. I here only speak of the latter. The possession of the Ionian islands is always a financial loss to their possessor, since, even if absolutely subjected, they do not yield so much as they cost, if they are to be properly supported. Their possession can, therefore, be important only in a political, military, and mercantile point of view.

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For this reason these islands must always be in the hands of some great power.

Such a power might establish in them a government and administration, from which the neighbouring Turks might learn how to govern and treat the Greek states under their control. This example ought to have been set by the British government; and, although its policy might not have found imitation in the first five years, it would have operated in time, for it has been seen in Smyrna, Thessalonica, Adrianople, Magnesia, and Constantinople, before the rising of the Greeks, how much the Porte, in places that were not oppressed by cruel pashas, considered the welfare of its Greek subjects, and what great privileges, especially in trade, it granted to them above its other subjects, particularly the Armenians.

If the Porte had viewed the Ionians under their new government, contented, tranquil, and growing in opulence, it would soon have adopted as much of the same system as might be consistent with its own. I have been assured in Corfu, that the English government in 1815, at the time when the islands were made over to them by treaty, had this object in view. If it had been executed by the British agents, it is a question whether the Greeks in 1821 would have had any just cause for rising against the Porte. But what have the Ionian islands presented since that period? A poor race of people, towards whom no promise was kept,—a people who, only living by trade, have been bound with the tightest fetters, and have not been allowed to engage in any enterprize which might affect the interest of British trade; at the same time teased by a host of English revenue-officers, who curtailed their rights of navigation and monopolized the use of their own harbours and bays in favour of England,—a people who, often despised and ill treated by the British officers, were forced to hate their government at Corfu, and to try all means of getting rid of it.

Such a result could certainly not inspire the Porte with any desire of imitation; and, mistrustful and timid as it is, it only became more strict and severe against its own Greek subjects, and the pashas became even more cruel.

According to the treaty by which

they were delivered over, the Ionians were to found a republic under the auspices of Great Britain, whose protection was to be the security of independence. An Ionian senate was to assist the British governor by its counsels, and a legislative assembly was to give them new laws.

If, instead of this acknowledged republican form, the Ionian Islands had become England's property, if they had become an integral part of Great Britain, with the English constitution, English rights, and English legislature, how happy then would have been their lot, compared with their present state!

An English governor has arrived to rule in Corfu, with the same supreme power as did formerly the *Provveditore generale* of St. Marc. In those times the Ionians could at least complain and petition in Venice, so near to them, and frequently the senate afforded them speedy protection and redress against the Venetian officers. But now the distance from London is much greater: it is so by nature, while the policy of government has made it quite inaccessible. Those unhappy Ionians, who some months ago addressed their grievances to England, now find redress in the gaols of Corfu!

Those who firmly expressed and defended principles unpleasant to the government of Corfu, were soon removed from the senate. This was the fate of four of the ablest and most upright men. Those who remained, together with their president, took warning from this. Very soon the senate had no other wish but those of the English governor, who, moreover, often expressed them rather harshly. Hence, for some time past, the will of the senate has not been distinguished from that of this ruler, and the greatest harmony prevails!

The legislative assembly have not yet accomplished their task of forming a code of laws for the Ionian Islands, nor does it appear they ever will accomplish it.

In the mean time the government of Corfu has seized upon all the branches of the executive administration, and placed them under its control, by putting them into the hands of Englishmen, foreigners, or such of the islanders who yield implicitly to the will of the English government. Thus the duties of customs in all the islands are managed in a manner which leads to the

the belief that these islands are under martial law. Woe to the wretch who should undertake any thing against which there should even be no prohibition, if it oppose the interest of British commerce! It must be considered of what deep importance this is in so small a maritime state, which subsists only by trade and navigation.

With the cruelty of barbarians they fall upon the Ionian ships and boats, which are prohibited from seeking shelter against the inclemencies of the weather in any bay of the islands, if they do not purchase permission at a high price.—[*We translate literally.*]

The courts of justice, which ought to be independent, are only unrestrained where the interest of government is not at stake. But, whenever this is concerned, they must, like all the other branches of the executive and administration, serve as the hand-maid of British interest, to which every thing must yield.—[*Let us hope that Dr. Müller saw with foreign prejudices.*]

The Ionian senate being entirely dependent on the government, the latter has all places at its disposal. Most of these are given to foreigners, but never to Ionians, of whom it is known that they think for themselves, and have spirit and energy enough to have a will of their own.—[*We consider it necessary to re-state that we translate literally.*]

The most remarkable proceeding of government is that respecting the coinage. All the good silver and copper-coin in the islands was bought up and sent to England. For this good coin the finely coined *oboli* have been returned, but are said to contain $\frac{1}{4}$ less in copper than their nominal value in silver, compared to the Turkish paras, the Neapolitan grane, and the Roman bajocco.* Silver-coin has not been given to them at all; it has only been promised. This is very troublesome and injurious to the Ionians in their transactions with the continent.—[*Here Dr. M. insinuates that this was the very*

design of the government, but this must be a calumny.]

It was not till the present session of the British parliament that the defects and faults of the Ionian government were extensively and perspicuously laid open by Mr. Hume. A ministerial member of the lower house attempted to refute him, but without success. Almost at the same time Signor Martilengo, and several respectable Zantiots, addressed themselves in a respectful petition to the King of England: they represented their manifold grievances against the local government, and prayed for redress. For this, Martilengo and all those who had signed with him were immediately arrested as traitors and sent to jail in Corfu, where they still are; Martilengo only was afterwards released, to avoid disturbances in Zante. I do not believe that the king and his ministers can know any thing of these proceedings.—[*This supposition is creditable to the liberality of Dr. M; and we trust it will be found that the whole has been the act of some underling of power.*]

Thus the poor Ionian republicans were denied what every British subject may do in their parliament, and their attempt was punished by the pro-consular government.

English residents are established in the islands of Santa Maura, Thiaki, Kefalonia, Zante, and Kerigo. They naturally act in the sense of the government on which they depend. There, in their capacity of chief civil and military magistrates, they are looked upon in the light of little sovereigns, and the royal Odysseus could hardly have had such authority on Thiaki as the British resident, although only a captain.

The Greeks accuse this resident of oppressions and arbitrary seizures. These reproaches I consider as the result of the people's discontent; since such vile conduct is not in the character of the English.

They also greatly blame the conduct of the government, with regard to the revolutionized Greeks. Certainly the government has tried to prevent, suppress, and punish, every real participation of the Ionian Greeks in the affairs of the neighbouring continent; and the numerous ordonnances that have been issued on this subject are before the public.

But this conduct of the government cannot justly be blamed, if we rightly consider

* The following story is current in Corfu, for the truth of which, however, I cannot warrant. In the budget of 1819, mention was first made among the receipts of 60,000 Spanish piastres or talleri, which had been paid by the islands for the money sent from England; then this sum appeared among the expenses, as money given by England to the islands, and ultimately these 60,000 piastres appeared in the shape of a debt of the Ionian islands for the money sent from England!

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consider the political position which England has assumed towards the Porte and the Greeks. It proclaimed, in conjunction with the other high powers, the strictest neutrality in their war; and, to preserve this, it was compelled to prohibit the Ionians from assisting the Greeks, and punish every transgression on this point. In fact, in several cases the government only did so, after a requisition of the Turkish government, in which the cases of intermeddling on the part of Ionian subjects were officially pointed out.—Thus far, I think, every thing has been correct.

But government, incensed at the conduct of the Ionians, has began to hate the Greeks and their cause. This is blameable, however natural its origin.

The English government knows, from various discoveries, how close is the connexion of the Zantiots, S. Mau-riots, and Corfiots, with the Greeks of the Morea, Rumeli, and Epirus, and even with the brave Hetarists in Moldavia. It has intercepted many letters, containing plans for the co-operation of the Ionians, for their liberation from the English, for the surprize of the fortresses, and even the murder of the garrisons. It knows that, from the moment the Greeks on the Continent gain any decisive and permanent advantages, it will be exposed to the enterprizes and attacks of the Ionians. Nay, if even the government were not acquainted with those combinations and plans through those intercepted letters, it would have learnt it from the imprudent, passionate expressions of the Zantiots and Corfiots themselves, who are unable to conceal their rage and hatred against the government, and frequently speak so violently against the English, that it can only proceed from motives of prudence that the government does not imprison them.

Is it then surprising, that the English, in return, should hate the Greek cause, and obstruct its progress? This cause, which they erroneously consider as the foundation of the disaffection and hatred of the Ionians against them. They forget that the Ionians would incline much less towards the Greeks, if they felt themselves happier as republicans under British government; nay, if they were even less oppressed. This feeling is the source from which originate the measures of

the government of Corfu, and which can certainly find no rational or just excuse. Thus the government carefully suppressed all intelligence from the Morea, Rumeli, Epirus; so that it is almost impossible, in those approximate islands, to have any correct information respecting the events, positions, marches, or strength of the armies or of the fortresses occupied by the contending parties.

To the injury of the cause and the Ionians it allows the youth of continental Greece capable of bearing arms to reside in the islands; and, what is more than all, it affords assistance to the Turks, by supplying them with provisions, arms, ammunition, &c. by which it infringes upon its neutrality, and places itself in a hostile position towards the Greeks. (*We translate literally.*)

It was probably in consequence of the above-mentioned discoveries, that the government has taken measures for fortifying and securing all strong points. Thence also the increase of troops, the removal of the cavalry into the forts, the great supplies bought for the latter, &c. The Ionians are wrong in complaining of these measures. They cost them nothing; but have rather been useful to many of them.

The English in Corfu told me that these measures, on the least commotion, would be followed by the general disarming* of the islanders; which they considered the more necessary, as these people are all excellent marksmen, and so expert in climbing and jumping on their mountains and rocks, that they would be almost a match for English riflemen.

But we should, at the same time, duly consider and appreciate the advantages which the English government afford to the Ionian Islands.

At the head of these I shall mention the excellent police of the islands and the adjoining seas,—a police which suffers none of the former excesses. The pleasure which many Ionians take in robbery, plunder, and murder,—a pleasure which they share with their Greek brethren on the Continent,—they are deprived of by the British government; and, whenever it occurs, a rapid form of judicature quickly puts an end to the criminal. The harbours and bays of the islands are no longer the refuge of pirates.

* This has since taken place.

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Since 1815 large sums have been spent by the British government upon the Ionian Islands, in draining marshes, in the erection of new bridges, roads, houses, palaces, &c.; such as the great bridge of Argostoli, the butchers' hall, the palace of the government at Corfu. These fabrics have cost the islands nothing, and tend to their advantage or improvement, besides bringing money into the country.

The taxes in the islands must be trifling, since the English government takes nothing from them; and the whole revenue is said to be employed in defraying the expenses of the internal administration. The English government pays its own troops, and keeps them in barracks, which for the most part it has built.

In the same manner, all the expenses of keeping old fortifications in order, or building new ones, are defrayed by the government. The Ionians are not subject to any military service, conscription or recruiting.

The English officers, civil as well as military, together with the well-paid troops, amounting to between 3,000 and 6,000 men, put considerable sums into circulation. Many tradesmen in the towns, who were formerly poor, have in consequence acquired some property; but the merchants, sailors, &c. who form the greater part of the population, groan under the British commercial restraints.

Corfu has gained much through the English in pleasantness and comfort; and the towns of the other islands

have also had their share of those improvements.

Eight engineers are now engaged on the survey of Corfu. Their labours, of which I have seen some, for their elegance and correctness do honour to British genius. This survey is likewise conducted at the expense of the English government; and it is afterwards to be extended to the other islands.

It is to be wished that on this occasion the government would lay aside its proud indifference towards antiquity, and undertake and encourage diggings on interesting spots. It might, at least, put a stop to the vandalism of its officers.

At the conclusion of this letter, I must return my sincere thanks to the English residents and other officers in the Ionian Islands, for their politeness and kindness to me personally. I must acknowledge that I have not suffered from them any of those municipal vexations, which are so annoying to every stranger, but especially to the scientific traveller. It depended only on myself to profit by the kind assistance which the English authorities so often offered to me. I must also observe, that the being a Saxon was every where a recommendation among these authorities; and I was often gratified by seeing their stern features relax, when they saw my country named in my passport.

Dr. Müller's entire work is preparing for the next number of the *Journal of Voyages and Travels*.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL, Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A DOCUMENT, very interesting to the literary and typographical world, has been laid before Parliament within the month, indicating the actual sale, within the busy year 1821, of the various stamped London newspapers. The information was sought by motion, not for the purpose of prying into these concerns, but of exposing the favouritism which disgraces several Boards of Government, in misapplying the public money, by advertizing in ministerial papers of little circulation, in preference to others of large circulation, but of anti-ministerial politics. That the abuse in question has existed will, we have no doubt, appear in subsequent discussions; for it is proved that some of these papers have subsisted

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solely on the patronage of certain Boards; not less than 7*l.* or 8*l.* per week, as we are informed, having been paid to some papers, whose actual circulation has not been 100 copies, while the same amount in a year has not been expended in papers enjoying fifty times the circulation. The Parliamentary Report gives the amount of duty in the second column; but we have preferred to give the separate sales, though a difficulty presents itself in the Parliamentary return, owing to two papers being supplied with stamps by the same stationer for the same printing-office,—in one case no less than seven, and in another three. The *Times* made its own separation from the *Evening Mail*, and we have recognized

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that statement; but where a Sunday and a daily paper are conjoined, we have taken them as equal, or as seven papers instead of six. In like manner, where a Sunday and Monday's edition are published, as in most of the Sunday papers, we have been obliged to give the total; but perhaps one-fourth may in these cases be assigned to the Monday's or country edition. In some instances, in papers begun within the year, we have omitted the aliquot part; and in the case of *Cobbett's Register*, 200 times more are sold unstamped than stamped.

Daily Papers.	No. Yearly.	Of each Publication.	[June 1, 1821]
British Press and Globe { (two publications)	777,500	2,484	Once a-week, but generally Sunday and Monday.
British Traveller, commenced within 1821 {	81,575	—	Number. Of each Publication.
Courier {	1,594,500	5,094	Brunswick 22,392 213
Morning Advertiser, and Sunday do. (seven weekly) {	970,000	2,657	Catholic Advocate 18,545 —
Morning Chronicle {	990,000	3,163	Champion 30,070 598
— Herald	875,000	2,795	Christian Reporter 24,650 471
— Post	630,500	2,014	Cobbett's Register 825 —
New Times	846,000	2,702	Courier de Londres 22,500 216
Public Ledger	430,500	1,375	County Chronicle, with County Herald 226,500 4,360
Star	410,073	1,310	County Literary Chronicle 1,500 —
Statesman and Constitution (seven weekly) {	239,150	655	Examiner 141,975 1,694
Sun	170,000	543	Englishman and Mirror of the Times 137,750 2,648
Times	2,406,300	7,687	Farmer's Journal 155,000 3,000
Evening Mail	278,500	890	Guardian 88,150 —
Traveller	386,500	822	Independant Observer 36,866 709
With Commercial and London Chronicle, twelve weekly, and perhaps the Traveller as two to one	—	411	John Bull 468,002 9,000
True Briton	165,600	529	John Bull's British Journal 2,000 —
Three Times a-week.			London Gazette 160,000 1,533
English Chronicle	160,500	1,028	Law Chronicle 11,100 213
General Evening Post	150,000	961	Literary Gazette 60,197 1,157
St. James's Chronicle, with Baldwin's Journal (two)	577,500	1,851	Mansade's Price Current 1,099 —
London Packet	102,000	653	Military Register 1,672 —
Once a-week, but generally Sunday and Monday.			Mirror 9,000 —
Aurora Borealis	24,600	474	News 506,500 9,740
Bell's Weekly Despatch	132,250	2,542	Nicholson's Price Current 7,400 —
— Weekly Messenger	522,700	10,052	Observer 714,000 13,730
— Price Current	10,000	192	Observer of the Times 55,150 1,060
British Luminary	52,500	1,008	Philanthropic Gazette 36,900 709
— Monitor	25,075	480	Real John Bull 77,568 1,492
British Neptune, British Freeholder, British Mercury, London Moderator, London and Provincial Gazette, National Register and Norwich Courier	36,000	the whole seven papers 346, or 50 each.	Sunday Monitor, Westminster Journal, and Imperial Gazette 62,500 1,200
			Town Talk 3,000 —
			Wooler's British Gazette 66,500 1,280
			Once a-fortnight.
			Racing Calendar 24,400 930
			Once in three weeks.
			Police Gazette 30,000 1,730
			Once a-month.
			Literary Advertiser 6,000 500
			Total of Papers stamped in 1821 16,254,534 £ 270,908 18 0
			in London 142,087 10 8
			Provincial 8,525,252
			Total 24,779,786 412,996 8 8
			Duty at 4d. each, less by 20 per cent.

The historical romances of the author of "Waverley," are printing, in six volumes octavo, comprising Ivanhoe, the Monastery, the Abbot, and Kenilworth.

Mr. MONTGOMERY will publish in a few days a work, entitled, Songs of Zion, being imitations of the Psalms, in verse.

Shortly will be published by subscription, with a portrait, Memoirs of the Life of Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A., author of "the Monumental Effigies

Effigies of Great Britain," with some account of a journey in the Netherlands, by Mr. CHARLES STOTHARD, author of "Letters written during a Tour through Normandy, Britanny, and other parts of France."

Mr. THELWALL continues his labours on his long projected epic, which he proposes to call "*the Hope of Albion*," founded on the life and achievements of EDWIN THE GREAT. He has favoured us with a passage as a specimen; and though these beautiful lines cannot fail to create a taste for the work, yet all who know the author have long anticipated a production of extraordinary merit.

The three forthcoming numbers of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels will consist severally of the following very important works:—

June 1: CAILLAUD's Travels in the Oases of Thebes and El Dakel, with eighteen engravings.—July 1: MULLER's Travels in Southern Greece in 1821, describing the Holy Insurrection of the Greeks, the Turkish Massacres, &c. as witnessed by the Author.—August 1: SIMOND's Travels in Switzerland, methodized from the French edition.

—Persons who neglect to peruse a work so fraught with the best modern information, are necessarily a full generation behind the age in which they live.

An interesting work, called Napoleon in Exile, is expected to appear in the course of the ensuing month. It is similar in style to the "Life of Johnson," by Boswell, and consists almost entirely of Napoleon's own remarks, in his own words, written at the moment, during three years of unrestrained communication; and furnishes, in a way that could probably never have been anticipated, details of all the remarkable events of his life, public and private; characters of his ministers and generals; state secrets of the various courts of Europe; the development of his foreign and domestic policy; anecdotes of his campaigns; and, indeed, illustrations of most of the extraordinary occurrences and persons which have astonished the world during the last half century. It carries with it its own evidence, and is sustained by facts known only to the distinguished individual by whom they were related. His death has removed the delicacy which restrained the editor during his life; but the observations of such a man belong to posterity.

The Rev. W. S. BOWLES will shortly publish a new poem, entitled the Curfew, or the Grave of the Last Saxon.

Speedily will be published, of the same size as the "Introduction to Geology, by the Rev. W. D. Coneybeare and W. Phillips," an Introduction to the Study of Fossils; being a compilation of such information as may assist the student in obtaining the necessary knowledge respecting these substances, and their connexion with the formation of the earth, by JAMES PARKINSON, esq. author of "the Organic Remains of a Former World."

Our readers will sincerely participate with us in the victory of liberal feelings over a vulgar spirit of bigotry, in the question about the continuance of Mr. LAWRENCE in his honorary appointment of Surgeon to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals. In the annual election of the present year a most extraordinary attempt was made to declare Mr. Lawrence ineligible; but Mr. ALDERMAN WATHMAN, in a most able speech, referred to the histories of philosophy and of religious intolerance, and demonstrated the disgrace that would attach to the body of governors if so narrow a spirit triumphed. On a division, there were fifty-two against the motion, and only twenty-six in its favour, among whom we are deeply concerned at having to name the Duke of Sussex. To the honour of the profession, no man of character could be prevailed on to place himself in the ignominious situation of being a candidate in opposition to Mr. Lawrence. At the election, on the following day, he was returned by a majority of seven to one, over two obscure persons, who permitted their names to stand as candidates.

The concluding volume of Sir R. KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Babylonia, &c. will appear in a few days.

Mr. DUNLOP, author of the "History of Fiction," has a new work in the press, entitled, the History of Roman Literature from the earliest periods to the Augustan age, in two volumes, octavo.

Malpas, by the author of "the Cavalier;" Roche Blanche, by Miss A. M. PORTER; the Refugees, by the author of "Correction;" and Tales of the Manor, by Miss HOFLAND,—are nearly ready for publication.

Mr.

Mr. WORDSWORTH's Guide to the Lakes will appear in a few days.

Mr. LEWIS, teacher of Chess, is about to publish Elements of that Interesting and Scientific Game, in one small volume, with diagrams.

The Poetry, original and selected, contained in the novels, tales, and romances, of the author of "Waverley," with short introductory notices from the prose, will shortly appear, in a foolscap octavo volume.

The Poetical Works of JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick shepherd, now first collected, will shortly appear, in four volumes, foolscap octavo.

The River Derwent, and other Poems, by W. B. CLARK, B.A. Jesus-Col.Cambridge, will appear next month.

Professor DUNBAR is preparing for publication, the second volume of Dalzell's *Collectanea Graeca Majora*; the text of Homer, Hesiod, and Apollonius Rhodius, will be corrected according to the principles stated in the *Essay upon the Versification of Homer* in the second part of the Professor's "Prosodia Graeca." The whole of the text will undergo the most careful revision, and will be augmented by one of the Nemean Odes of Pindar; and a very considerable number of additional notes, explanatory of different passages, &c. will be given.

A more satisfactory triumph of virtuous public feeling never was obtained, than by the degradation of the *Association* which, as a mask, assumed the name of *Constitutional*. It was a daring attempt to subject the press of the country, and the bounds of free enquiry, to the gauge of certain narrow and wicked minds; in truth, to establish an *inquisition* above the law. Its specious pretensions, however, were exposed by the press,—its mask torn off,—and its horrid deformity exposed to the contempt of the world. The persons and personages who gave it their support ought never to be forgotten, for the badness of their intentions was rendered manifest, and their only apology is to be found in their weakness and gullibility. Suffice it to say, that, after bringing such odium upon a respectable hotel that it was deserted by travellers, and has actually been obliged, in consequence, to be shut up, the remnant of the gang were reduced to the necessity of holding their meetings for a short time in a cellar; but, driven from this retreat, they have since, we are told, been har-

boured by a partisan alderman, whose political reputation cannot suffer even from such an association. This requiem over the departed society is not stimulated by any personal pique, but by honest indignation at the arrogant pretensions of this Association; and at the daring conspiracy which its leaders attempted to embody against the liberties of the press, for the purpose of destroying all that remains of public spirit in the country.

There still, however, remains another Society, whose principle is equally objectionable, though its professions humour certain prejudices, and are more specious. The Society to which we allude is that which assumes to itself the guardianship of society against VICE, a truly pharisaical assumption; but, when it was directed against cruelties to helpless animals, drunkenness, &c. it possessed claims, which are equivocal when it meddles with the press, with metaphysical opinions, and the rights of free discussion. In short, it becomes itself one of the most *vicious* institutions in society, if a narrow-minded knot of its members, bigots and intolerants, usurp the authority of the spiritual and legal courts, and abuse the name of Christianity by persecutions and appeals to secular power, which true religion disdains. A meddlesome society of this description, directed by persons of no responsibility, and perhaps by infatuated bigots, as illiterate as prejudiced, is a public nuisance, whatever be its hypocritical pretensions; and, as to its effects, we appeal to the experience of every man turned of fifty, whether till this Society existed he ever heard of irreligious and obscene publications. Such works were used to be kept down by public opinion; and nothing can give them importance but the industry of a society of busy bodies, whose officiousness is an insult on God and man. Let this Society protect helpless animals against human brutes, and endeavour to correct the bestial practices of mankind, and it may deserve well of its country; but we express ourselves hypothetically, for it may be questioned whether all such associations, as liable to great abuses, are not dangerous and impertinent encroachments on our constitution, laws, and liberties.

The author of the "British Botanist" is preparing for publication, a work entitled, *Hortus Anglicus*, or the Modern

dern English Garden; containing an easy description of all the plants which are cultivated in the climate of Great Britain, either for use or ornament, and of a selection from the established favourites of the stove and greenhouse; arranged according to the system of Linnaeus, including his generic and specific characters, with remarks on the properties of the more valuable species; in two volumes, duodecimo.

Dr. IRVING has made considerable progress in a new school-book on Roman Antiquities.

In our notice of the late Mr. PERRY, we mentioned his extensive library of curious books, collected during a long and active career. It has since been brought to the hammer; and, for the sake of his amiable family, we are glad the books fetched such high prices. The Mazarine Bible fetched the moderate price of 160 guineas. But we blush for the taste and intellect of a country, which could sanction the prices named beneath, for such mere rubbish in the form of books. We had hopes that the Bibliomaniacs, like the members of the Whip Club, had been shamed out of their follies. Other similar lists appeared, but we take the *gems* of a single day.

Phillis and Flora, the sweete and civill contention of two amorous Ladyes, 1598.....	£11 11 0
Peerson's Mottecs, or Grave Chamber Musique, containing Songs of Five Parts, some ful, and some verse and chorus, all fit for voyces and vials	1 19 0
Peyton's Glasse of Time, in the two first ages, a Poem, 1620..	7 7 0
Passion of a Discontented Mind, a Poem, 1621	3 4 0
Picke's Banquet of Pleasure, fur- nished with choyce Love-Po- sies, Songs, Satyrs, Epigrams, &c. 1639	6 7 6
Pills to Purge Melancholy, 1661	5 0 0
Pasquil's Palinodia, and his Pro- gress to the Taverne, with a Pleasant Pinte of Poetical Sherry, a Poem	2 14 0
Pasquil's Mad-cappe, thrown at the Corruptions of these Times, a Poem, 1626	8 0 0
Mr. Perry was a wise man in every sense, for, instead of buying land and houses, he speculated in articles in de- mand only among tools, aware that he should always enjoy a competition in the number of his customers, sufficient to keep up the price of articles in de- mand by such persons, whatever might be the fluctuations of property esteem- ed by men of sense.	

Speedily will appear, a work called *Macrulean*, a tale of the last century; by P. CROILY, author of "the Chamber of Affliction," &c.

The Exhibition of the present year is not so interesting as usual. There is less history and landscape, and so much portrait, that the rooms form a kind of *Vanity Fair*. The same persons, too, are repeated till the spectators are nauseated with them; and though men in official stations, yet they are generally persons in no public estimation. Even the prominent pieces in history have no just moral character, for the bribery and treachery which enabled the Prussians to approach undisturbed, and gain the battle of Waterloo, strip the affair of its poetic glory; and the Romans, even under the yoke of the Cæsars, paid few tributes to the victory of Pharsalia. The subsequent deaths of Ney and Napoleon withered, too, the equivoocal laurels which had been gained. It is worse therefore than weakness to continue to pay artists to emblazon this subject; and yet Wilkie and others have prostrated their transcendent talents at the shrine of wealth and power. At the same time, though the subjects may be impugned, yet in execution we conceive the British School has arrived at its limit of perfection. Finer portraits in every quality of art, and more exquisite specimens of landscape, never were produced in any age or country, than many of the pictures in this Exhibition; nor must we omit to notice the Statuary, which is of the first order of merit, as well in busts as in groupes.

An exhibition, calculated to convey unqualified pleasure, is that of Mr. MARTIN's Pictures in Piccadilly. In design they are poetical, and often sublime, while they unite the perfection of execution, colouring, and harmony. In a word, they are among the best pictures ever produced by any British artist.

The house at Weston, near Olney, in Bucks, so long occupied by Cowper, and of which a view was given in our last, is, we learn, in a state of dilapidation. It is occupied by paupers; the garden, which the poet delighted to cultivate and adorn, is ruined, and the bust of Homer placed there by him removed.

Memoirs of George Heriot, jeweller to King James I. are in the press, with some account of the Hospital founded

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founded by him at Edinburgh, in one volume, foolscap octavo, with plates.

The Key to Nicholson's Mathematics, and the new volume of Dodsley's Annual Register, will be ready on the 5th of June.

A History of England is preparing for publication, with conversations at the end of each chapter, intended for young persons, by Mrs. MARKHAM; in two volumes, duodecimo, with numerous engravings of costumes, &c.

The third part of Mr. RHODES' Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire, will be published in the course of the ensuing month. These Excursions are illustrated with a series of beautiful engravings by Mr. Cooke, from drawings recently made by Mr. Chantrey, R.A.

A series of spirited Etchings of Views, &c. are nearly ready for publication, illustrative of, and forming a valuable acquisition to, FAULKNER's "History and Antiquities of Kensington," from original drawings by Robert Banks.

Mr. BUSBY is about to publish the Plan and Elevation of the Capitol, in the City of Washington, from measurements taken, and documents obtained on the spot, by himself, in 1819.

Shortly will be published, Cumnor, and other Plays and Poems, by E. B. IMPEY, M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford.

Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry, by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, are in the press.

Scholastica Doctrina, or Lectures to Young Gentlemen at Boarding-school, on the various Branches of a Liberal Education, with a characteristic view of the most approved elementary books of instruction; also on the conduct and duties of life; are preparing for publication, by J. K. KENT, of Rupton Seminary, Herts.

Mr. BOURNE has in the press, an enlarged edition of a Gazetteer of the most Remarkable Places in the World.

It appears from Mr. HIGHMORE's important work, entitled, "Philanthropia Metropolitana," that the charitable institutions of London extend in number to nearly 500.

Miss SCOTT, of Kendal, has in the press a volume of Poems, original and selected.

A new edition of Newton's Principia, from the famous Jesuit edition, with all their notes, will speedily be published, from the Glasgow University press, corrected by a Cambridge scholar.

The Modern Art of Fencing, in which the most recent improvements in the use of the manly foils are clearly elucidated, agreeably to the methods of the most eminent masters in Europe, by Le Sieur GUZMAN ROLANDO, of the Académie des Armes, is in the press. A Technical Glossary, in French and English, of the Terms which relate to the Use of the Sword, is added; and the whole is carefully revised by J. S. FORSYTH, formerly a pupil of Le Sieur Guzman Rolando.

Euthanasia, or the State of Man after Death, by the Rev. L. BOOKER, LL.D. vicar of Dudley, will be published in the course of the next month.

A new edition of THOMAS COLE's scarce and valuable work on Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance; to which will be prefixed his two Sermons on Imputed Righteousness; edited by the Rev. JOHN REES, of Rodborough; is printing in duodecimo.

The eighth edition of "Female Scripture Characters," by the late Mrs. King, with a Sketch of the Life of the Author, will shortly be published.

The Book of Fate, which it is feigned was formerly in the possession of Napoleon, and found in his cabinet after the battle of Leipsic, has been translated from the German, and will be published this month.

We are happy to see that Acts were passed in the last Sessions for lighting with gas, Leicester, Bristol, Hull, Coventry, four miles on the Essex road, Newport, Isle of Wight, Chichester, Brentford, &c. Dudley, Portsea, Poplar, Barnsley, and Ipswich. More towns of above 10,000 inhabitants are now lighted in this way than are not.

RUSSIA.

English literature is rapidly advancing in Poland. Lord Byron's "Bride of Abydos," and Sir Walter Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," have already been translated; and several other English poetical works are in forwardness. Shakspeare's plays are an object of study; and the principal ones are frequently performed at Wilna, Cracow, Warsaw, and Leopol.

The Polish Count Dzialinski has lately carried from Paris to Warsaw a work, which he is said to have purchased for its weight in gold. It is a volume of about thirty or forty leaves, in small folio, in Napoleon's own hand, the authenticity of which is confirmed

firmed by the certificate and signatures of Count Montholon, Baron Mounier, and the Duke of Bassano. The work contains in part highly interesting documents towards the history of the age,—from the time when he saw himself suddenly put out of activity, as general of brigade, till the commencement of the war; there is a plan for the improvement of Turkish artillery, with several pieces relating to the Italian campaign, entirely in his own hand. But by far the most remarkable, most important, and boldest document, is the plan for the first Spanish campaign, which he dictated to the Duke of Abrantes; accompanied by a great many notes, developing his secret plans respecting the boundaries of France and Austria.

GERMANY.

A German translation is in preparation, by M. COTTA, of Tübingen, of Sir Richard Phillips's new System of Physical Philosophy. The country of Kepler is a soil in which philosophical truth can scarcely fail to flourish, provided Societies have not been formed there, the members of which stand pledged to one another to support all existing opinions, and render all enquiry subservient to the prejudices of their own education.

An immense skeleton of the mammoth, and another of an elephant, have been dug up in the district of Honter, in Hungary.

ITALY.

Canova is said to have just finished an admirable group of Mars and

Venus, which is designed for George the Fourth.

By the munificence of the Pope, the triumphal arch of Titus at Rome is about being restored to its ancient splendour. The labours in the Coliseum are also rapidly proceeding, and it is hoped that it will soon again be seen in its pristine form. An Egyptian obelisk, covered with hieroglyphics, which once belonged to the circus of Aurelian, and which had been presented by a princess of the house of Barberini to Pope Ganganni, is shortly to be raised in the square of the twelve Apostles.

Accounts from Rome state the number of Jesuits now living in Europe and America to be about 2000. The same number was left by their founder at his death. Their present general is Father Fortis, who resides in Rome. In Italy and Sicily alone there are 700 Jesuits, who already occupy eighteen colleges. At the time of their suppression, the number of Jesuits amounted to 22,000.

FRANCE.

The Royal Library of France in 1791 possessed 150,000 volumes, now it has 450,000; in 1783 it had only 2,700 portfolios with prints, now it has 5,700; and, as the library annually increases its stock with 9,000 works, (viz. 3,000 foreign, and 6,000 French,) the number would be doubled within fifty years. Yet it is to be regretted that, from want of room, a great many of these books are still packed up in boxes, or are lying about the floors.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
OF MANCHESTER.

Remarks tending to facilitate the Analysis of Spring and Mineral Waters;
by JOHN DALTON.

IT cannot but fall under the observation of every one, that the health and comfort of families, and the conveniences of domestic life, are materially affected by the supply of that most necessary article, water. The quality of water is undoubtedly of great importance in the arts of brewing, baking, and various others connected with the preparation of food; as also in the washing and bleaching of linen and cotton, and in other operation where cleanliness is the object

in view. Many of the manufactories are materially interested likewise in the qualities of water, and in the methods of rendering it subservient to their exigencies when it happens to be presented to them in an obnoxious form. On all these accounts I thought it might be of some service to offer a few remarks on the subject, which, perhaps, may benefit those who have not made the science of chemistry a peculiar object of study.

Most writers consider the analysis of waters as a problem requiring great skill and acquaintance with chemistry; but the modern improvements in that science have rendered it much less so than formerly. It is true, that the variety

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variety of elements sometimes found in water, and the extremely small quantities of them, are discouraging circumstances when the object of analysis is to ascertain both the *kind* and *quantity* of these foreign elements. They may both, however, be investigated without much labour, when proper means are used; and, perhaps, a little practice may render a person qualified to undertake the task, who is no great adept in chemical science in general.

Most spring-water that is obtained by sinking some depth into the earth, contains lime held in solution by some one or more acids, particularly the carbonic and sulphuric acids.

It is to these salts, the carbonate and sulphate of lime principally, that spring-water owes its quality of hardness, as it is called; a very singular and astonishing quality, when it is considered as produced by so extremely small a portion of the earthy salt. The other earthy salts, or those of magnesia, barytes, and alumine, produce the same effect nearly, but they are rarely met with, compared with those of lime.

When any earthy salt is dissolved in pure distilled or rain water, it increases the specific gravity of the water; but, in the instance of spring-water in general, this test is rendered of little use, because the increase of spe. gra. is so small as almost to elude the nicest instrument that can be made. I have however an instrument, made by an artist in this town, which is nothing more than the common glass hydrometer, but with an unusually fine small stem, that shows the superior gravity of spring-water. It cannot, indeed, be brought in competition with other methods for ascertaining the relative hardness of spring-water, but it is a most useful instrument in other departments of chemical investigation, particularly in determining minute portions of residual salt after precipitations.* It may well be conceived, that the sp. gravity cannot constitute a test of the hardness of

water, when we find that one grain of earthy salt, dissolved in 2000 grains of pure water, converts it into the hardest spring-water that is commonly found.

We shall now proceed to notice some of the most useful tests in the analysis of waters.

1. *Soap-Test.*—When a piece of soap is agitated in distilled or pure rain-water, a part of it is dissolved, producing a milky liquid, which continues for many days unaltered. But when soap is agitated with hard spring-water, the milkiness produced almost instantly degenerates into a curdy substance, which rises to the surface, and leaves the liquid below nearly transparent. This curdy substance is understood to be the earth of the salt combined with the oil of the soap. It has a glutinous unpleasant feel when rubbed upon the hands, and soils glass and other vessels, so as to require hard pressure of a cloth to remove it. Though this test sufficiently distinguishes hard water from soft or pure water, it is not equal to form an accurate comparison of the hardness of two kinds of water.

2. *Lime-water Test.*—Most spring-water, fresh from the well, will exhibit milkiness by lime-water; this is usually occasioned by the water holding supercarbonate of lime in solution; the addition of lime-water reduces the supercarbonate to carbonate, which is insoluble, and falls down in the state of a white granular powder. When a spring contains nothing but supercarbonate of lime, which is the case with the water of an excellent pump in this neighbourhood, lime-water is the only test wanted to ascertain the proportion of salt in it. Let a given portion of the spring-water be saturated by lime-water, adding it as long as milkiness ensues; the carbonate of lime is precipitated, and may be determined by the usual means. I find it, however, rather preferable to add a small excess of lime-water, to secure the precipitation of the whole acid: when the salt has subsided, the clear liquid may be poured off, and tested by an acid, and the salt may be dissolved by test muriatic or nitric acids. Thus the whole quantity of lime will be found; from which, deducting that added in lime-water, there will remain the lime in the spring-water originally combined with the carbonic acid. In this way I find the supercarbonate of lime,

* The scale of the hydrometer is one inch and a half long, and it is divided into 25° , each degree corresponding nearly to .0004; the difference between distilled water and common spring-water is usually about 1° on the instrument; and that between distilled or rain-water and the strongest lime-water is 4° .

lime, in five ounces of the water above mentioned, to consist of
.48 lime,
.77 carb. acid.

1.25

being about one grain of salt in 2000 of water. This kind of water is hard, and curdles soap; but it is much softened by boiling, and deposits the incrustation so often found in kettles, &c. If water contains sulphate of lime along with supercarbonate, the same treatment may still be adopted, as far as respects the supercarbonate. I have recently found, with some surprise, that the supercarbonate of lime, as I call it, existing in waters, or made artificially, is rather an *alkaline* than *acid* compound.

3. *Acetate and Nitrate of Lead Tests.*—These salts are easily obtained in great purity, and are excellent tests for carbonic and sulphuric acid, which they precipitate immediately in combination with the lead. If the precipitate be treated with nitric acid, the carbonate of lead is instantly dissolved, and the sulphate of lead (if present) remains undissolved, and may be collected and dried; from which the quantity of sulphuric acid may be determined.

4. *Nitrate and Muriate of Barytes Tests.*—When the object is to ascertain the presence of sulphuric acid, either free or combined, these are the best tests. The sulphate of barytes is perhaps the most insoluble salt known. Even rain-water collected from slated houses, though softer than spring or river water, exhibits by these tests one grain of sulphuric acid in twenty or thirty grains.

5. *Oxalic Acid Test.*—When the object is to obtain the lime, either free or combined, in any water, this is the best test. It may be proper to add a little ammonia in some cases of combined lime. The oxalate of lime slowly precipitates in the state of an insoluble salt. The quantity of lime may be ascertained, either by collecting the precipitate, or by carefully and gradually adding the due quantity of acid, and no more, when the strength of the acid has been previously ascertained.

6. *Nitrates of Silver and Mercury Tests.*—These are tests of muriatic acid or of muriates; the muriates of silver and mercury are formed, both insoluble salts. It does not often hap-

pen that spring-waters contain notable proportions of the muriatic acid, either free or combined.

7. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen-water and Hydro-sulphurets.*—These are excellent tests for lead, mercury, and several metals, giving peculiar insoluble precipitates of the sulphurets of those metals. One grain of lead precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen, would be sufficient to give a great many gallons of water a dark-brown tinge. When sulphuretted hydrogen is found in mineral waters, as those of Harrowgate, it may be known by the smell; but solutions of lead are much superior tests, giving a black or brown tinge to such waters immediately.

8. *Tincture of Galls and Prussiates of Potash and Lime Tests.*—These are proper for the detection of iron, the former giving a black precipitate, and the latter a blue one; but a portion of the solution of oxymuriate of lime requires to be added previously to the water, if it contains the green oxide of iron in solution, in order to convert it to the red oxide.

There are many other tests than those I have enumerated, but they are more than can usually be wanted in the analysis of ordinary springs. My object is not to give a catalogue of tests, but to show in what manner their application may be improved, and reduced to a system intelligible to moderate proficients.

The improvements I would propose in the use of tests are, that the exact quantities of the ingredients in each test should be previously ascertained and marked on the label of the bottle; this might easily be done in most of them in the present state of chemical science. We should then drop in certain known quantities of each from a dropping tube graduated into grains, till the required effect was produced; then, from the quantity of the test required, the quantity of saline matter in the water might be determined without the trouble of collecting the precipitate; or, if this was done, the one method would be a check upon the other.

I shall now close this imperfect sketch by a few observations and experiments, which I have noticed in the course of the present week, relative to the subject before us.

I assayed the water supplied by the Manchester water-works, and found it nearly as I expected; river-water

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is most commonly softer than spring-water, and harder than rain-water. This is the case with the water in question. It contains a very little sulphate of lime, and some carbonate; but only one-half of the earthy matter that the above-mentioned pump-water contains. It curdles a little with soap, but gives no precipitate with lime-water. It contains about one grain of earthy salts in 4000 of water.

When spring-water contains supercarbonate of lime, boiling it precipitates the greater part of the carbonate, and expels the excess of acid. Hence the furring of pans and tea-kettles with this kind of water. By boiling the water it is of course rendered much softer than before. It may then be used for washing, scarcely curdling soap; but it still contains about one-third of the earthy salt, and gives milkiness with acetate of lead. If a water contain only sulphate of lime, boiling does not, I apprehend, soften it at all.

When spring-water is used by manufacturers for washing, &c. it is advantageous to have it some time exposed to the atmosphere, in a reservoir with a large surface. This exposition suffers the carbonic acid in part to escape, and the carbonate of lime to precipitate; and in some degree supersedes the necessity of boiling the water. The more any spring is drawn from, the softer the water becomes, it should seem. I have this morning examined a spring, which yields many thousand gallons every day. The water is comparatively soft; it does not curdle scarcely at all with soap; it is very nearly as soft as the before-mentioned pump-water boiled. The hardness in it arises from a little sulphate of lime and a little carbonate.

One of the most striking facts I

have observed is, that all spring-water containing carbonate or supercarbonate of lime, is essentially *limy* or alkaline by the colour tests. And this alkalinity is not destroyed till some more powerful acid, such as the sulphuric or muriatic, is added, sufficient to saturate the whole of the lime. Indeed these acids may be considered as sufficient for tests of the quantity of lime in such waters, and nothing more is required than to mark the quantity of acid necessary to neutralize the lime. It does not signify whether the spring-water is boiled or unboiled, nor whether it contains sulphate of lime along with the carbonate; it is still *limy*, in proportion to the quantity of carbonate of lime it contains. Agreeably to this idea, too, I find that the metallic oxides, as those of iron or copper, are thrown down by common spring-water, just the same as by free lime. Notwithstanding this, carbonate of lime in solution with water contains twice the acid that chalk or limestone does. I fully expected the supercarbonate of lime in solution to be *acid*. But it is strongly alkaline, and scarcely any quantity of carbonic acid water put to it will overcome this alkalinity. Pure carbonic acid water is, however, *acid* to the tests. I could not be convinced of the remarkable fact stated in this paragraph, till I actually formed supercarbonate of lime, by supersaturating lime-water in the usual way, till the liquid from being milky became clear. It still continued limy, and was even doubtfully so when two or three times the quantity of acid was added. It should seem, then, to be as impossible to obtain a *neutral* carbonate of lime, as it is to obtain a *neutral* carbonate of ammonia in the sense here attached to the word *neutral*.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To ALEXANDER HALIBURTON, of Haigh Iron-works, near Wigan, esq. for certain Improvements in Steam Engines and Boilers.

THE pressure of steam has hitherto been considered as the only cause of the bursting or explosion of steam-engine boilers, and consequently the means of prevention have been chiefly confined to the improvement and regulation of the safety-valve. It will, however, appear, from a closer attention to the subject, that the mere ex-

pansive force of steam does not sufficiently account for all the phenomena. In many of the cases related, and in one which came under his own observation, the boilers were not only burst but actually raised up from their seats, and carried to a considerable distance, along with bricks and other matters attached to them, which could not have taken place from the pressure of steam in a boiler from which the atmosphere is excluded, for there it acts alike in all directions, upwards, downwards, and

and laterally. Some other agent must, therefore, be looked for besides the mere expansive force of the steam. This cause appears to Mr. H. to be the explosion of hydrogen gas, arising from the decomposition of the water by the iron, and which under certain circumstances comes in contact with the flame of the furnace. When the pressure of steam is great, which it necessarily must be in the non-condensing engine, or when the feeding apparatus gets deranged, a sufficient supply of water is prevented, and consequently some portion of the bottom and sides of the boiler, which are in immediate contact with the fire, are left uncovered; under these circumstances the parts of the boiler so exposed are soon heated to redness, and the water that remains in its lower cavities in a state of ebullition, coming at brief intervals over the red-hot parts of the vessel, some portion of every wave is decomposed, and hydrogen gas produced. If, in such circumstances, the over-heated metal is melted or burst through by pressure, the gas will rush through the aperture into the furnace, and, meeting with flame, will instantly be exploded. Another cause of the rapid destruction of steam-boilers arises from the impurity of the water employed. At sea, or in rivers where the waters of the ocean have access, there is held in solution marine salt, and other saline and earthy matters, which are more or less deposited on the bottom of the boilers, in proportion to the quantity converted into steam. The waters of the greater number of springs also, hold earthy matters in solution, which are likewise precipitated in the same manner. This deposit, besides hastening the decomposition of the boiler, forms a hard crust slowly permeable by heat, which, re-acting upon the metal, soon causes the destruction of some part of the boiler. If the foregoing views of this important subject are correct, and from the facts stated there seems to be no doubt but that they are so, it will follow that no precautions short of preventing the production and explosion of hydrogen gas, and the deposition of sediment on the bottom of the boiler, will prevent the recurrence of those terrible events, the subject of so much dread and alarm to the public. Mr. H.'s boiler is therefore formed upon principles which will effectually obviate these great evils: first, by insuring such

a supply of water as to keep the boiler always filled to a point above all the parts that are exposed to the immediate action of the fire. This he accomplishes by a water-regulating valve, so constructed as to descend with the water in the boiler, and by means of levers operating upon a valve in the steam-pipe to stop the motion of the engine altogether, before the water in the boiler can be so far exhausted as to leave any part of the inner surface of its bottom dry. And, secondly, by preventing the saline or earthly deposits from resting upon any part or parts subject to the principal action of the furnace. The tops of the flues in this boiler are the only parts in immediate contact with the fire; and, in order effectually to prevent any deposit from settling thereon, he places a shelf or shelves, saddle or saddles, of iron, wood, or other convenient materials, horizontally, diagonally, or in any other position that may be judged best, in some part within the boiler, between the upper and lower surfaces of the water, to receive the earthly, saline, or other impurities, which may be precipitated from the water during its conversion into steam. From which shelf or shelves, saddle or saddles, the said deposits are either removed or allowed to precipitate into the cavities between the flues, and from thence taken away occasionally by means of proper doors or other contrivances for that purpose.—*Repertory.*

To MR. CHARLES TUELY, of Kenton-street; for certain Improvements on Window-Sashes of all Descriptions, which may be applied to Old or New Windows.

These improvements on sashes are by making them turn, so that the outsides may fall inwards, which is done by fixing hanging stiles to the sides of the sashes, the hanging stiles and sash-stiles being so rebated as to render them weather-tight and connected by hinges, and so boxed in each way to the stiles as to make them strong and durable.

Neither bolts nor fastenings are required to prevent their turning when closed. The purpose of this invention is to avoid accidents from getting on the outside of windows to clean, paint, or glaze them, also to prevent their rattling by the wind, and for ventilation.

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be unable to attend the exhibition by day.

This invention has been honoured with a gold medal from the Society of Arts, and with a testimonial from some leading scientific characters, among whom are Drs. Hutton, Gregory, and Kelly, and Messrs. Troughton and T. and F. Bramah.

In the machine in which Mr. B. has represented the action of a central force through a fluid, on a system like that of Jupiter's moons, he seems to have succeeded, perhaps without intending it, in illustrating the great principle of the new philosophy, which teaches, that all the planetary motions are produced by the action of a central body on the medium of space, which medium, as well as all fluids, propagates forces with an intensity which is inversely as the squares of the distance, and hence the law which has been mistakenly ascribed to a principle of gravitation.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

George Stratton, of Hampstead-road, Middlesex, engineer; for an improved process of consuming smoke.—March 2.

James Gladstone, of Liverpool, iron-monger; for a chain of a new and improved construction.—March 12.

Robert Bartlett Bate, of the Poultry, London, optician; for certain improvements upon hydrometers and saccharometers.—March 21.

W. E. E. Conwell, of Ratcliffe Highway, surgeon; for an improvement in the preparation and application of a certain purgative vegetable oil.—March 21.

Samuel Robinson, of Leeds, cloth-dresser; for certain improvements on a machine for shearing and cropping woollen cloth.—March 21.

George Stephenson, of Long Benton, Northumberland; for certain improvements in steam engines.—March 21.

Richard Summers Harford, of Ebbw Vale iron works, Monmouthshire, iron-master; for an improvement in the heating processes in the manufacture of bar, rod, sheet, and other description of malleable iron, whether the same may have been previously prepared by the puddling or other modes of refining.—March 21.

William Church, of Nelson square, Surrey, for an improved apparatus for printing.—March 21.

Alexander Clark, of Dron, Leuchars, Fifeshire, esq.; for an improvement in the boilers and condensers of steam engines.—March 21.

HYDRAULIC ORRERY.

Mr. Busby has recently opened an exhibition of an invention of his, the Hydraulic Orrery, which has excited considerable attention among the lovers of astronomy and of general science. The object of Mr. Busby's invention is not only to shew the various positions of the heavenly bodies, at the different periods of their revolutions, but to produce a self-acting machine, that should imitate those silently gliding and harmonious movements which characterize the planetary evolutions.

To effect these points Mr. B. has provided a circular reservoir, five feet diameter, in the centre of which a floating vessel bears the sun, elevated considerably from the surface of the fluid: this vessel is made to revolve by the re-active impulse of water discharged in a minute lateral stream from a siphon. The earth and moon are also borne at equal elevations by floating vessels, and are similarly moved, excepting only the introduction of such mechanical modifications as were necessary to produce the parallelism of the earth's axis, and the changing nodes of the moon's orbit. The whole apparatus ultimately performs the annual orbit by means of a larger re-acting siphon, which carries off the water previously used to effect the other movements.

This apparatus, which is situated in the centre of the room, is purposely confined to the elucidation of the motions of the three bodies most interesting to us, viz. the sun, the earth, and the moon; but another machine, which equally deserves our notice, imitates, in silent but perpetual harmony, the motions of Jupiter and his satellites. This is also a floating apparatus; but the most curious circumstances attending it are, that the whole is moved by a stream of rarefied air, produced by one small lamp, and that this lamp is so contrived as to impart a rotatory motion over a surface of water three feet in diameter, which being communicated to four floating rings, bearing the satellites, they are made to revolve at their proper distances about the primary, and with velocities regularly diminishing, as in nature, and doubtless from similar mechanism. Mr. Busby gives evening lectures, twice a-week, for the convenience of those who may

NEW

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROÆMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE first part of *an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language*, by DAVID BOOTH, has appeared within the month. It has often struck us as being singular, that, among the many competitors who are constantly striving in the literary games, none should have thought of smoothing and rendering attractive the approach to that upon which they all depend—language. Every book, even the most trifling, has some sort of organization and connexion, something which gives it at least the charm of existence; but the Dictionary, the *Genetrix Librorum*, has, as it were, since it was first heard of, been a dull, disjointed, and unconnected mass, of which the consulting afforded little profit and no pleasure. True, amid the rubbish there were gems, but then there was no divining rod to guide one to where they lay; and no association by which, after they had been found, they could be bound to the memory. This dulness, this dryness, and this want of real utility, are natural, and perhaps necessary consequences of the alphabetical arrangement, in the adopting of which, the value of the thing sought for has been wholly sacrificed to the ease of seeking it. Those nicer shades of meaning, the knowledge of which at once constitutes the power and the philosophy of language, cannot be known from short insulated definitions of detached words; and hence, even the best of our alphabetical dictionaries are merely heaps of loose synomyns, which, instead of telling you the meaning of one word, merely furnish you with another of which you are as ignorant as of the first. We frankly confess, that, while we were often struck with the serious nature of this defect, we never once thought of any means by which it could be supplied; and, so habituated were we to consider an alphabetical arrangement as a *sine qua non* in the formation of a dictionary, that, when we heard that Mr. Booth's long and assiduous labours were to come before the world without that fundamental requisite, we could not help thinking that his book, however acute or profound, could not be used. A single glance at the work has, however, convinced us that our fears were groundless; and, at the same time shown us, that a dictionary may be made not only a connected and instructive, but absolutely an entertaining book. His dictionary commences with Man, the most interesting object of human enquiry, and it proceeds by a very natural progress to other subjects. By this means, the book becomes a complete body of the philosophy of lan-

guage, which any one may read with pleasure, and every one with advantage. The different words do not stand like so many insulated candles, each cut off from the others by the dark lanthorn of its own little paragraph, but in a clear and uninterrupted space, where each borrows light from those around it. At the same time, the meaning of any single term may be found with little more labour than in a common dictionary. An alphabetical index contains the words, with the pages in which they are explained; so that all the additional labour is the consulting of this index. In the part now published, the index is placed at the end; but we would, when the work is completed, recommend the printing of the index in a separate volume. As the leading superiority of this work consists in the arrangement, it is not possible by an extract to convey any adequate idea of it; we shall, however, subjoin one, merely as a specimen of the style in which it is written; and, as our limits do not admit of an analysis, we can only recommend the work to the perusal of our readers, which we do with the utmost confidence:

—“The Roman senators, (from *Senex*, old) or elders of the people, chosen, by Romulus, at the institution of the Republic, on account of their age and wisdom, were called *Patres*, fathers. Their descendants were termed *Patricii*, patricians; and, for some time, were exclusively in possession of all dignities—civil, military, and religious. They formed the nobility of the land; all others being *plebes*, or common people. It is hence that we have *Patrician*, signifying noble, and *Plebeian*, common or vulgar. They are used both as substantives and adjectives. A *Patrician* is a nobleman, adverting to his right of sitting in the senate; and a *Plebeian* is one of the lower orders. To prevent the hatred and jealousy natural to such inequality of condition, Romulus ordained that every plebeian should choose a protector from among the *Patrician* families.—This protector was called *Patronus*, the origin of our patron. He was obliged to assist his protegees in all their undertakings, to defend them before the tribunals; and, in short, to do every thing for them which a father should do for his children. In return, they supplied his wants with their money, and supported his cause by their suffrages. They were termed *Clientes*. Our word *client* retains very little of the signification. It is a person who hires an advocate to plead a cause in a court of law.

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law. The advocate is said to have many, or few, clients. Neither does our patron bear the same meaning with the Latin *Patronus*. The reciprocal duties between the nobles and the people were, among the Romans, as sacred as the ties of blood. Virgil, speaking of the great criminals who were punished in the infernal regions, unites, in the same verse, the son who had struck his father, and the patron who had betrayed his client:—

‘*Pulsatus ve Parens, et fraus innexa Clienti.*’ But these ties no longer exist. A patron (or patroness) is now a voluntary protector. His patronage is of the nature of a charitable donation; for the patronized has no return to make except that of gratitude, which is too often expressed in the language of a sycophant.”

By the publication of a *Tour through part of Belgium and the Rhenish Provinces*, a very uncommon task has devolved upon us; that of criticising a most noble author, his Grace the Duke of RUTLAND. The excursion, of which this work is a journal, was undertaken, at the time of the King’s continental tour last year, by the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Lady Elizabeth Manners, and John Irving, esq. Although this is certainly an amusing work, it does not excel the many other publications of this kind, with which the press now abounds, so much as the peculiar advantages to be derived, in many respects, from the exalted rank of its author, might have led us to expect. The journal commences at St. Omers, where it also concludes on the return, and occupies nearly a month’s time. Each day’s account is prefaced with a list of the different *postes* performed, to which succeeds a detail of occurrences, not always very interesting, with perhaps a few remarks on the roads, and particularly on any military engagement which may have occurred at the places through which they passed. There are thirteen lithographic plates, from sketches by the amiable and beautiful Duchess. We are very sorry to see this ineffectual mode of engraving in danger of being rendered fashionable, by its adoption here; although the plates in question are certainly executed in Hullmandel’s best manner. The sketches by the Duchess, from which they are taken, are very spirited and beautiful; and her grace has evidently displayed as much taste in the selection as in the execution of the subjects. After all, however, Flanders is a country which affords little scope for the talents and observations of a tourist; and the general want of interest in the volume seems to arise more from the tame aspect of the country, and the common-place character of the Flemings, than from any defect of intelligence in the illustrious travellers.

On the highly interesting and important

subject of *Geology*, it has not at any former period happened, that two works, so rich in well detailed *local facts*, have appeared together, as those which we have next to notice. The first published of these, a *Geological Survey of the Yorkshire Coast*, by the Rev. GEORGE YOUNG, A.M. and JOHN BIRD, artist, gives a very clear and intelligent account of the strata which are exhibited in the sea cliffs, extending from the mouth of the Tees to Bridlington; accompanied by an engraved section, which shews the numerous changes of dip, that local ridges, troughs, and lesser contortions, together with several important breaks and dislocations of the strata, occasion. This section is indeed extended to the mouth of the Humber, but the details regarding the Holderness strata are meagre, and by no means justified by the unfounded assumption, that alluvial masses only are there found. The inland strata of the coast district of the county, extending westward to the vicinities of North-Allerton, Thirsk, York, and Howden, are described, and with great accuracy, as far as concerns the hilly parts of this district, a map of which is given. The able details which occupy one hundred pages in the middle of the book, on the numerous organic remains, belonging to all the three kingdoms of nature, which have been extracted from the strata, the most interesting of which reliquiae are correctly delineated by Mr. Bird, in sixteen quarto lithographed plates, constitute that department of the work, to which we deem it important to call the attention of the scientific and the curious. In so doing we have only to regret, that the remaining pages of the work had not been applied to the extension and more perfect elucidation of the existing facts regarding these remains; instead of endeavours by the reverend author, under the title of “*Inferences, Hints, and Conjectures*,” to revive exploded notions respecting their past history, and that of the strata which entomb them.

The splendid work next to be mentioned on this subject is entitled, “*The Fossils of the South Downs, or illustrations of the Geology of Sussex*,” by GIDEON MANTEL, F.L.S. Fellow of the College of Surgeons, M.G.S. &c.; a most gratifying feature in which work is the thirty-five plates of organic remains of the Sussex strata, admirably drawn and engraved by Mrs. M. A. Mantel, the ingenious wife of the author; the highly curious and novel subjects of which, although embracing nearly all the departments of organized nature, are described by Mr. M. with a superior degree of scientific skill and accuracy, which have not been exceeded by a Cuvier, or any other writer of the age. The pre-announcement of this work, which

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we made in page 246 of the present volume of the Monthly Magazine, may excuse our omission of further details here, as to the reliquæ described, in order to subjoin two pleasing extracts, of an inferential nature. An excellent geological map of the south-eastern parts of Sussex is given, followed by six plates, of sections of strata,* &c. Mr. Mantel, at the conclusion of his interesting volume, mentions some important details which he has been forced to omit for want of room: we hope and trust that the liberal patronage he will now receive from the public will encourage the preparation of a second volume, in which these details might be given, and the Tilgate investigation fully gone into. In a preliminary Essay to this superb volume, which a clergyman, not named, had drawn up and presented to Mr. Mantel, we find several excellent remarks, regarding the connexion of geology with religion, which are alike calculated to advance the interests of both, and do the writer great credit. On the account in Genesis, he observes, that the first object of Moses was, "to claim for the God of Israel, the glory of having created the whole visible universe." His second ob-

ject was, to give an account of the origin of man, and of that order of things which first began to exist at the same time with man. Such being manifestly the sole objects of Moses, all we can reasonably expect from him touching scientific points is, *first*, that he should say nothing directly contrary to the *certain* conclusions of philosophy; *secondly*, that he should furnish some few hints in aid of such conclusions; both of which expectations, he goes on to shew, have been fulfilled by Moses, who says nothing of the creation of the solid matter of the earth, on either of the *days*, whether equal or unequal, long or short, of which he has spoken; but, on the contrary, speaks of it as a prior event, having happened "in the beginning;" not in any short or limited period of time. In his concluding observations, Mr. Mantel observes, "the strata which the author has endeavoured to sketch, "have manifestly, with but few exceptions, been formed by gradual deposition at the bottom of tranquil seas; the zoophites and shell-fish having, in all probability, been enveloped, while living in their native beds. It is also evident, that these formations took place at periods sufficiently remote from each other, to allow of the consolidation of the inferior beds, before the upper ones were deposited; the line of separation being always distinctly marked, and the inhabitants of each formation essentially differing from those contained in the strata, either above or below it."

* It should have been mentioned in our page just referred to, that a much lower part of the British series of strata than any which belong to the South-Downs, and lying northwards, considerably detached from the space embraced by Mr. M.'s map, called *Tilgate Forest*, is the part within which such new and extraordinary organic remains have lately been found, as to create doubts whether its strata should be associated with those of Stonesfield, in Oxfordshire, or with the strata of the peninsula of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire; to which, we are desirous of adding, those of Lyme-Regis, in the latter county; and of suggesting our doubts, whether the proper *Blue-Lias* strata, of Smith's maps and descriptions, have really been ascertained on the Dorsetshire coast, or only these Tilgate strata; and whether both or either of them are identic with those of Stonesfield? At present our materials are far too scanty to allow of any satisfactory decision: the first thing requisite is, an accurate and minute survey and map of the whole forest range, from the neighbourhood of Horsham to that of Battle, in order to ascertain the whole extent of the Tilgate strata, and in what manner the same pass under or abut against the strata surrounding them on every side: we have mentioned Battle, because the waved slaty sandstone of that place, and some other circumstances, seem to indicate the presence of the Tilgate strata in that part of Sussex, and perhaps they extend further eastward.

In a short pamphlet, just issued from the press, entitled *Codification Proposal, addressed by JEREMY BENTHAM to all Nations professing Liberal Opinions*, Mr. Bentham has explained his idea of the mode in which the great work of framing an entirely new body of laws, civil, criminal, and constitutional, should be entered upon, and the principles by which such an attempt should be guided. No long time has elapsed since the idea of an innovation, to the extent contemplated by this proposal, would have been deemed the height of absurdity; but, when we see the political regeneration which has partially taken place, and which is still in active progress in the old world, and the new and important western states, which have successively started into existence, and are commencing an independent career; it is certain that man cannot confer a more important benefit on his species than by planning for them, in such circumstances, the outline of the fabric of civil and political freedom. The code of law, which it is the noble ambition of Mr. Bentham to assist in presenting to the world, would be all-comprehensive in its principles; would contain within itself, and under its several arrangements, the reasons on which it is founded; and those reasons would be such as to show the beneficial

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eneficial operation of the law on the happiness of the people. So much for the code itself. With respect to the means to be adopted for procuring such a code, and the persons to be employed in the task, Mr. Bentham's notions are peculiar, and we cannot, on all points, exactly agree with him. He admits that there should be an open competition, and requires that no public reward should be given to the candidates. This is well; but when he proceeds to recommend that the draught should be, if possible, the work of a single hand, that it should be known to be so, and further known whose work it is, we feel inclined to hesitate before we admit the expediency or necessity of these positions. A great philosopher, and we recognize Mr. Bentham's title to that designation, may be best fitted to guide the counsels and prompt the resolutions of others, but we cannot allow that even he will act or write best alone, and without any communication with men of different views, habits, and attainments. Nor do we see why the single author of such a system, supposing it to be adopted, need to be held forth so distinctly and pointedly. Mr. Bentham's arguments on this head do not convince us:—"Else (says Mr. B.) the responsibility and encouragement are deficient." The encouragement to such a scheme would, we trust, be found in a deeper motive than ostentation; and as to responsibility, that, it seems to us, rests with the government which adopts, and not with the author who proposes, the scheme. We wish these points, which are of very secondary consideration, had not been so much dwelt upon, as they convey an idea,—we are sure, a very unjust one,—that all their tendency is to concentrate the work of legislation in Mr. Bentham alone, particularly as the pamphlet concludes with testimonials, and honourable ones too, of his capacity, from many different quarters. We are confident, for our own part, that it could not be in better hands; and in the integrity of his heart, in the consciousness of performing a great duty, and in the admiration and love of the good and the wise, Mr. Bentham will find an effectual defence against the hostility of the corrupt, and the sneers of the ignorant, which he must expect now, as heretofore, to be directed against him.

Mr. T. MOORE has lately published a third number of *the National Melodies*, equal, if not superior, in all respects, to either of the two former ones. We subjoin from it the song adapted to the Venetian air. It is of that kind in which he pre-eminently excels. Highly as we admire his more melancholy effusions, we think that he surpasses even them in such poems as the following. We do not venture this observation with any degree of positiveness, for we always find that his

poetry, as he himself has so beautifully expressed it—

Rules like a wizard the world of the heart,
And can call up its sunshine, or bring down its
showers.

For, whether the reader be in a gay or in a grave disposition, when he takes up these Melodies, their influence is such as to depress or elevate his mind to the tone of feeling assumed by the poet. 'But we must not suffer our enthusiastic admiration of this author to carry us farther, lest we should disappoint our readers, by occupying ourselves the space requisite for the promised specimen.

Row gently here, my gondolier!
So softly wake the tide,
That not an ear on earth may hear
But her's to whom we glide.
Had Heaven but tongues to speak, as well
As starry eyes to see,
Oh think! what tales 'twould have to tell
Of wandering youths like me.

Now rest thee here, my gondolier!
Hush! hush! for up I go,
To climb yon light balcony's height,
Whilst thou keep'st watch below.
Oh! did we take for Heaven above,
But half such pains as we
Take, day and night, for woman's love,
What angels we should be.

The good old fashion of gathering simples, and applying the native produce of our fields to the relief of disease, is now, we apprehend, nearly exploded; and, whether the patient has lost or gained by this circumstance, is a question on which we will not enter. The medical profession, no doubt, have a clear opinion on that subject. The partizans of the old system will, however, be glad to see *the New British Domestic Herbal*, which has been compiled from the best ancient and modern practice, by Mr. JOHN AUGUSTINE WALLER, already known as the translator of Orfila's works on poisons. The present work contains a correct description of indigenous medicinal plants; and is, of course, better calculated to be of use in retired country situations, than in towns where the druggist and the apothecary are at hand. Very particular directions are laid down for the use of the different preparations; and a number of well-engraved plates are annexed, exhibiting coloured figures of many of the most useful plants. The author strongly advocates the employment of vegetable instead of mineral remedies; and his work is, we think, well calculated to recall attention to such simples as, notwithstanding their really efficacious properties, have fallen into unmerited neglect.

Those who take a share in the increasing interest with which the study of Egyptian antiquities is now regarded, will be pleased with a little work, entitled, *Memoranda, illustrative of the Tombs and Sepulchral Decorations of the Egyptians, with a Key to the Egyptian Tomb now exhibiting in Piccadilly, and Observations on the Process of Embalming*. The comparative indifference with

with which many persons view the singular exhibition above referred to, as well as other remains of Egyptian antiquity in the British Museum, and elsewhere, can only arise from their not sufficiently understanding the history and original destination of these monuments. To supply this information in a general way, we would recommend the perusal of this book. It contains explanations of two or three of the principal hieroglyphical figures, of the methods of constructing the tombs, and the nature of their ornaments. We must however observe, that the author does not appear to be familiarly conversant with his subject. He has quoted too lavishly from Belzoni's *Travels* to deserve the praise of much originality in the substance of his work.

The *Memoirs of William Lilly*, the Sidrophel of Hudibras, and the most popular astrologer of his day, present one of the most amusing specimens of autobiography with which we are acquainted; and, by those who study with eagerness the morbid anatomy of the human heart, will be read with the deepest and most acute interest. They are not indeed written with the candour of a Cardan or a Rousseau; but, whenever the honour of his "art and mystery" is not in question, his statements bear the semblance of truth, and may, in general, be implicitly received. It was addressed to, and written for the entertainment of, the celebrated Ashmole, and to this "most noble esquire" he frequently appeals in the course of his memoirs. The work has likewise another charm. The author was consulted in his empirical profession by all "ranks and conditions of men," from the high-born and enthusiastic advocate of the *jus divinum*, to the canting, drawling, hypocritical partisan of the parliamentary faction. Of these, as might be expected, we have many anecdotes, and the work since derives a new importance as a Supplement to Clarendon and the other historians of the day. The private Memoirs too of his empirical contemporaries, Forman, Evans, Booker, *et id genus omne*, afford matter of much "delectable amusement." His sketches are made *con amore*, and many traits are delineated in a style not unworthy of the "great unknown." We have only to add that it is illustrated with portraits of the most remarkable characters; and that, as all or nearly all of them figure in Hudibras, this work will become an appropriate companion to Dr. Grey's splendid edition of that poem published in 1819.

The character and attainments of Mr. CHARLES BUTLER are well known to the reading public; and the announcement of his *Reminiscences* has excited what is fashionably denominated a "considerable sensation." The author has since taken an opportunity of acknowledging all his former publications. His edition of Coke

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upon Littleton is well known to, and appreciated by the legal profession. We here learn with surprise, that *his portion of this admirable work was completed within the space of four law-terms, or one solar year! He also informs us, that he has received materials for additions to his *History of the English Catholics*, "from which acquisition, (he says,) the reminiscent is willing to believe that he could frame a volume both instructing and useful." We sincerely hope that Mr. Butler's friends will prevail upon him to confer this favour upon the literary world, we are sure that it would be received with gratitude and candour. The recollections of Lords Thurlow, Chatham, Mansfield, North, and Hardwick, and of Messrs. Pitt, Fox, Wilkes, Sheridan, and Grattan, &c. are extremely interesting. And we only regret that the author is so little of an egotist, that we scarcely think of him as the author in the perusal of the whole book.†

The principal merit of *Monarchy Revived* is the number and elegance of its graphic illustrations. It contains portraits of the two Charleses, James Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, the Queen Mother—Henrietta Maria, the Marquis of Montrose, James and William Dukes of Hamilton, Oliver Cromwell, Lady Jane Lain, to whom the work is dedicated, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and four or five others, all engraved in line by Mr. Cooper, who has acquired so much celebrity by his beautiful embellishments of the "Waverley series" of novels. The text itself is of little value; it is the reprint of a rather scarce tract, the production of one F. Eglesfield. The politics, as might be expected, are extravagantly *ultra*, but many of the anecdotes are interesting, and apparently authentic.

Since the time of the celebrated Moses Mendelsohn we do not recollect an instance of so extraordinary an intellectual curiosity as is to be found in a tract lately published, under the title of, *Memoir of Richard Robert Jones, of Aberdaron in the County of Carnarvon in North Wales; exhibiting a remarkable instance of a partial power and cultivation of intellect*. The individual, whose history forms the subject of these pages, has, it appears, been gifted by nature with a singular faculty of acquiring languages, and an exclusive attachment to philological

* The late learned Mr. Hargrave was occupied not less than eleven years in the editing of somewhat less (we believe) than one half of the same work.

† We find, in p. 380, a full confirmation of our conjectures respecting the authorship of the articles of the *Novum Organum* in the *Retrospective Review*; and we also learn that their author, Mr. Basil Montagu, is now engaged upon a Life of Bacon.

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pursuits. Under all the disadvantages of the humblest birth, the most distressing penury, and the almost total want of that instruction and assistance which such pursuits require, he has yet succeeded in not only rendering himself master of the Hebrew and the Greek and Latin languages, but has become so familiar with most of the languages of modern Europe, as to converse in many of them with ease. From the earliest period of his life he has derived his sole pleasure from the study of languages, to which he has sacrificed every other object, choosing rather to subsist on the casual charity of strangers than to abandon, even to procure himself the means of livelihood, his favourite pursuit. But, while the mind of this "learned Theban" has been endowed with so peculiar a capacity, all its other powers appear to have lain perfectly dormant, if their existence itself may not be doubted. He appears, in short, to be nothing more than a sentient dictionary, a sort of type of grammarians, an exemplar of lexicographers; and, as Martinus Scriblerus could form an abstract idea of a lord mayor, Richard Robert Jones may be called an abstract idea of a philologist. Unfortunately for his own comfort, he is perfectly destitute of the slightest medium of common-sense; and, in his affection for learning he has so far forgotten his love of cleanliness, as to suffer his personal appearance to become squalid and wretched to the last degree. That his acquirements are solid and extensive there is the fullest evidence in the present volume, which also bears testimony to the inoffensive disposition and honesty of this obscure scholar. Many highly characteristic and interesting anecdotes are given, from which it appears, that the subject of the Memoir has been seen and examined by some of our most distinguished scholars. From an advertisement prefixed to the Memoir, we learn, that any profits which may arise from this publication, or from distinct contributions, are intended to be applied to make a provision for the object of it, and the names of several gentlemen of high respectability are appended to this notice. The speculations of the writer of this little Memoir, which is, we believe, correctly attributed to MR. ROSCOE, on the literary phenomenon which he has introduced to the public, are ingenious and worthy of much attention.

Among the *catch-pennies* of the month may be named the *Memoirs of Lord Byron*, by the *Lord knows who*; and an empirical production of the REV. MR. GISBORNE, on the *Intercourse of Friends in the future State*. Both seem well adapted to the usual majorities of mankind, but we cannot dissemble our astonishment at the appearance of the last work, in a country of *rational* Christians.

The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Mal-

travers, an English Gentleman of the Seventeenth Century, is a philosophical romance, in which the author (LORD DILLON, it is reported) launches into speculations on all subjects, moral, political, civil, and religious. It is a compound of ancient prejudice and modern philosophy, combining a great veneration for the era of chivalry, and the domination of the old feudal barons, with a qualified predilection for popular rights and public freedom. To describe this noble author in few words, he seems to be in religion a liberal thinker, in morals a stoic, in metaphysics a necessitarian, and in politics an aristocrat. For the style in which he supports these characters, we beg our readers to consult his two volumes, in which they will find a very scanty account of Sir Richard Maltravers, but a copious overflow of his doctrines. The composition, as well as the matter of these disquisitions, is often incorrect and rambling, the conclusions illogical, and the expression inflated, or coarse. Adopting the system of fatalism to which the author is so much attached, and supposing the direction, as he calls it, of every object to be fixed by destiny, we apprehend that the line of direction which these volumes are taking, will lead to their being very severely criticized, at the same time that their original tone of thinking cannot but cause them to be much-read.

MR. JOHN BANIM, the author of *Damon and Pythias*, has offered another proof of his talents in *the Celt's Paradise*, the perusal of which impresses us with a very favourable notion of his poetical capacity. It is written in a style and metre which, we believe, is best expressed by paraphrase, as being that which the public were taught to relish by Sir Walter Scott. The dialogue lies between Saint Patrick and Ossian; the latter laying claim to a paradise of his own, to which he had once obtained a partial admission, by the favour of a supernatural mistress. This subject gives fair scope for fancy, in which the author appears to be by no means deficient, nor in the other requisites for rendering an attempt of this kind creditable to himself and pleasing to his reader.

MR. MILMAN has just published another dramatic poem, entitled, *Belshazzar*, on the same plan, and partaking of the same character and merits, as his *Martyr of Antioch*. The plot is interwoven with the incidents of Belshazzar's feast and the hand-writing upon the wall, from sacred writ, and the siege and destruction of Babylon, from profane history. To the former, the poet has, where it was possible, adhered very closely. The story is interesting, and is lengthened and elevated by the introduction of hymns and chorusses, in which Mr. Milman's genius principally excels. We are sorry that their length will not permit us to present one of them to our

our readers. This publication has followed rapidly on his last ; and, with all due acknowledgment of Mr. Milman's excellencies, we shall do him no disservice by suggesting to him, that an author may act wisely in not drawing too largely on the resources of his own mind and the attention of the public.

Notwithstanding the interest which has latterly been excited by the struggle and final triumph of the cause of liberty in South America, there is but little known here of the connected military operations in that part of the world. A work, entitled, *A Journal of an Expedition 1400 Miles up the Orinoco and 300 up the Arauca, with an Account of the Country, the Manners of the People, Military Operations, &c.* by J. H. ROBINSON, late surgeon of the patriotic army, will be found well adapted to supply this information. Its author was in the Venezuelan service for a considerable length of time, and is well qualified, by experience and personal observation, for the task he has undertaken. This volume is accompanied, but certainly not ornamented, by several copper-plates.

Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c. of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster-Abbey, with the History of its Foundation, and an Authentic Account of its Restoration, by LEWIS N. COTTINGHAM, is a publication calculated to be of eminent service to all young architects, and to afford much gratification to those who make a study of Gothic architecture. To the general reader, this work, being printed in atlas folio, would be found inconveniently large. The descriptive and historical part displays a complete knowledge of his subject on the part of the author. We were particularly struck, in the present instance, with the effect of the adaptation of the lithographic engraving to this sort of drawing, which admits of its application with the greatest advantage. The plates are well executed, especially the complicated drawing of the side of the chapel. In the design of his title-page, which afforded almost the only opportunity for the display of imagination, the artist has shewn great taste. Another part of the work is, we believe, in progress, which will contain drawings of the interior, and also one plate omitted in the present.

Such of our readers as are acquainted with Mrs. Opie's former works, especially that highly pathetic tale, the Father and Daughter, will of course be anxious to hear something of her new novel, which has been just published under the title of *Madeline, a tale*, in 2 vols. We are sorry to say, that, in our judgment, "Madeline" is not equal to some of Mrs. Opie's other productions, though it is by no means wanting in interest, and occasionally in powerful writing. The story, which is related in the form of a journal, is extremely simple, and none of the characters travel out of

the ordinary path of a novelist's *dramatis personæ*. Upon the whole, though we are better satisfied with this production than if the authoress had remained entirely idle, yet we are, we think, entitled to expect something better from her pen.

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Cap. CXXI. To alter and abolish certain forms of Proceedings in the Exchequer and Audit Office, relative to Public Accountants, and for making further Provisions for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the passing of Public Accounts in Great Britain; and to render perpetual and amend an Act passed in the fifty-fourth Year of his late Majesty, for the effectual Examination of the Accounts of certain Colonial Revenues.—July 11, 1821.

Cap. CXXII. For applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the Year 1821: and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.—July 11, 1821.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Fantaisie et Variations sur l'Air favori, "Au clair de la Lune," pour le Forte-Piano; composées par Ignace Moscheles. 6*s.**

WE find in this publication twenty pages of excellent piano-forte music. Mr. Moscheles has given to the above-named air no fewer than six variations, the greater part of which are happy expatiations on the chosen theme. The passages are volatile and florid, and evince as much command of novelty as could be justly expected under the circumstance of being confined to an adopted subject. In the introductory movement, (necessarily original,) the composer has evinced the freedom and extent of his imagination. Its general texture is not only truly scientific, but highly fanciful. The ideas seek each other with an easy rapidity, and, mixing sweetness with their brilliancy, and beauty with their modulation, are qualified to gratify all classes of hearers.

*"And they're a' noddin," a favourite Scotch Ballad; arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte, by D. Corri, composer of "the Travellers," &c. 2*s.**

This publication includes two copies of the above air. The first gives it in its original simple form, accompanied

with the words, as sung by Miss Stephens; the second presents it as a piano-forte practice, consisting of the plain, unembellished melody, followed by six variations, progressive in their execution, and calculated to please and improve those who are desirous of blending the gratification of the ear with the advancement of manual execution.

*Six Themes, with brilliant Variations; composed in a pleasing style, as Solos for the Flute, by W. Gabrielsky. 4*s.**

Of the theme on which these variations are founded, we cannot speak in the highest terms. It lacks that spirit and vivacity of character which the announcement of "brilliant variations" led us to expect. Nevertheless, the variations themselves are all they profess to be; and, while they offer eligible exercise for the practitioner, promise no small pleasure to his ear. They are judiciously diversified, launch into every style of execution, and, if duly studied, will scarcely fail of producing an improved power of performance.

*"Because it looks like you," a Ballad by Mrs. Catherine Ward, as sung by Miss Stephens, at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden; the Music by Dr. Jay. 2*s.**

This is a ballad of three verses. Its

air

air is smooth in its style, and pleasingly expressive in its effect. The sentiments of the poet have been consulted with success, and the ideas, if not very novel, are conceived with taste, and consonant and connected. With the introductory and concluding symphonies we are much pleased; and have no other objection to make to the whole than that of its having no modulation.

New Variations on the celebrated Scotch Song of "Auld Lang Syne;" composed in a familiar manner by S. F. Rimbaul, for the Piano-forte. 1s.

This pleasing and justly-popular air has been well handled by Mr. Rimbaul. In its present form, it furnishes to juvenile practitioners an exercise which cannot fail to improve their powers of execution. The variations, though but three in number, assume something of an attractive consequence from the interesting style in which they are written. We are admirers of little productions like this before us, for the useful and commendable purpose of facilitating practical progress, and throwing a charm over that labour, without which excellence cannot be attained.

A Selection of the most favourite Airs in Mozart's Opera of "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged as Duetts for the Harp and Piano-forte, by N. B. Challoner. 7s. 6d.

The airs here selected are, "La ci darun," "Batti, batti, O bel Massetto," "Vedrai carino," and "Il mio tesoro istanto." Mr. Challoner has evidently bestowed considerable pains in this publication. The combination of the two instruments is managed with considerable address, and much successful attention to effect. The whole is accompanied with a distinct part for the flute (*ad libitum*), and forms a desirable *concertante* for three performers. These, and the other airs in "Don Giovanni," have been brought before the public in a great variety of shapes; but we do not recollect any edition of them that has greater claims to general favour than that on which we are remarking.

"O look but on that fairest form," a Canzonetta; by C. M. Sola. 1s. 6d.

This canzonetta is nothing more nor less than a ballad of two verses, the air of which is repeated to each, without any variation whatever; and so monotonous, as to produce but a weak and languid effect. When we are induced to exclaim against the perpetual inundation of new songs, the complaint

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is extorted from us by such compositions as this,—compositions by which notes are multiplied, without an addition to our stock of melody; and the music-seller's shelves loaden with any thing but music, properly so called.

DRAMA.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Mr. C. Kemble's management of the business of this theatre commenced with spirit and liberality, and has hitherto been favourable to its interests. The production of a new melo-dramatic romance, a new play from the pen of Mr. Colman, and the late visit of his Majesty, have inspired in the performers a vigour, and cast over the concern a glow, that augur a prosperous termination to the present season. In saying this, we would not, however, be thought to oppose our opinion of the new pieces to the general judgment. *Cherry and the Fair Star* is but a tissue of showy scenery; and in plot, humour, and force and originality of character, *the Law of Java* is by no means qualified to add a single leaf to the laurels long since won and worn by its author; yet in this deplorable dearth of dramatic talent it makes something of a figure, affords a new scope to the abilities of the performers, and an excellent musical composer; and will prove, if not a permanent, a temporary advantage to the house.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Elliston, with his shoulder constantly to the wheel, keeps old Drury in motion; and, if he does not always succeed in drawing overflowing audiences, his vigilance, taste, and ingenuity, deserve them. Supported by the merits of Kean and Braham, and superior performers in every walk of the drama, he has received his share of public patronage, and has at least ensured the prospect of ultimate success. We shall be the more readily joined in this opinion when it is recollected that the *Castle Spectre*, the *School for Scandal*, the *Suspicious Husband*, and other stock-pieces, have been represented in the best style; and that Mr. Elliston's *Ranger* and *Charles Surface* have been received with applause commensurate with their excellence, and convinced the public of his unabated vigour, vivacity, and talents. The inimitable *Monsieur Tonson* and the vocal corps, consisting of Miss Povey, Madame Vestris, Miss Forde, and Miss Cubit, delight every audience in musical dramas; while comedy is supported by Munden, Harley, and Knight.

3 M

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THE writer scarcely remembers, in a given time, such an exceeding prevalence of measles as during the period that has passed since the last report. In his own practice he has met with no cases that have required any vigilance beyond what is ordinarily necessary in these insidious maladies, but some of his medical friends have told him of much malignancy in the aspect, and virulence in the character, of several cases which have been subjected to their inspection.

Much mistake still domestically obtains in reference to the management of measles. A parent yesterday asked the reporter's opinion respecting the nature of her child's complaint, and, upon being informed it was the measles, instantly exclaimed, "then I will take care to keep the infant warm,—and may I give freely of syrup of saffron in order to send the eruption out?" Such, it will be recollectcd, was the common language, and such the widely destructive practice, of some years since in smallpox. Now, although the application of cold in measles is not admissible with so free and fearless a latitude as it is in the other distemper just named; and thus, on account of the catarrhal irritation which is almost invariably present; yet, let it be recollectcd, that the notion of throwing out the disorder upon the surface by heating applications and alexipharmac medicinals is for the most part not only false in itself, but calculated to lead to much practical error. It is an expedient which should never be resorted to by other than strictly medical professors, and in certain cases of fearful collapse, the indications of treatment for the most part being precisely the reverse of stimulation. In respect of temperature, the medium point should, in the generality of cases, be adopted, not raising it up so high as to increase irritation and fever, not letting it down so low as to render probable a repulsion from the surface to the internal membranes. Inflammation of the lungs is the great thing to be apprehended in measles; and many instances of confirmed consumption have, it is to be feared, their commencement in that kind and degree of pulmonary disturbance which is too often an accompaniment or sequel of this affection. "If your convalescent bark but once, fear lest there be a murderer within; and, though dislodged, expect him again,—he now knows the way."

To prescribe purgatives in order to rid the little patients from the "dregs" of the distemper, is to prove that the dregs of the humoral doctrines still hang about the mind of the prescriber; but, it is more than probable, that the notion, like sound mo-

rality in false religion, is practically good, although theoretically, perhaps, incorrect. Cathartics have a manifest tendency to divert the current of disorder from the pulmonary organs; and, it is repeated, that any thing which safely insures this effect, either during the violence of the conflict, or when the consequences of the malady, rather than the malady itself, shall be present, is likely to prove productive of good. Let us then be careful that the three-dose superstition of our predecessors and present grand-mamma prescribers be not succeeded by a freedom of thinking and fearlessness of conduct that may prove our newly adopted creed to be as wide from truth, and as far from good, as that upon which we are so ready to pour out the full stream of censure and ridicule. It is seldom that those are the most successful reformists who are the most lavish in their condemnation of former practices.

Fevers are rushing in among us with force and frequency, owing probably to the sudden succession of extremely hot weather upon the cold of the preceding weeks, a circumstance which proves, say some, the inflammatory character of the disorder, and the proposition is in one sense correct; but, in the due appreciation of febrile pathology, something beside inflammation must be taken into account, and the putrescent hypothesis of the "olden time" were not more pregnant with mischievous consequences than those theories which teach, that, in all cases of actual fever, to bring forward the lancet, and to hold back stimulus, is to sign the safety-warrant of the sufferer.

The Reporter still continues to employ small and gradually augmented doses of digitalis in these affections of children, which, while they partake of general torpor and weakness, are often accompanied by symptoms of local action; and it is surprising to witness, under this treatment, how satisfactorily the tone of the system occasionally becomes improved, while the irritation of the part subsides; indeed, this subsidence of topical inflammation under some circumstances results as a direct effect from getting the main springs of the constitution into due power and uninterrupted play; and it is a mistake, as it has been often intimated, to suppose, that the remedial process in all sorts and grades of inflammation is the process of diminishing strength. Those coughs of children which follow eruptive disorders, (that more especially to which allusion has just been made,) are most unequivocally benefited by the medicine in question, and under its administration we shall often find the pulse

at the wrist to improve in tonic character as it lessens in irritative celerity. A proof positive of the principle contended for, a demonstration actual, that fox-glove is not only then an agent of efficacy, when it is

so administered as to occasion a sudden and conspicuous diminution in the force and frequency of arterial movements.

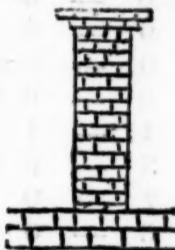
D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, May 28th, 1822.

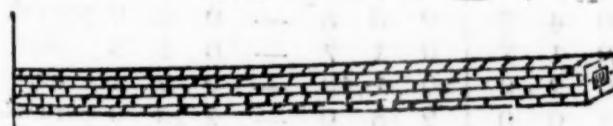
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

LETTER on the IMPROVEMENTS in the COPPER WORKS at SWANSEA.

WHILE perusing the 367th No. of your valuable Miscellany, I observed, in the Report of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, the result of an experiment, mentioned as having been tried at Cadoxton near Swansea in Glamorganshire, which has proved successful in the removal of the pernicious effects arising from the smelting and calcining of copper ores. Your insertion of the following extract of a letter, which I had the honour of submitting on the 9th of Jan. last to the committee of gentlemen at Swansea appointed to receive plans for the effectual removal of the pernicious effects of the copper smoke, which have been so severely felt in that neighbourhood, will be esteemed a particular favour. "Having endeavoured to shew that these particles of matter are of a metallic nature, and, capable of reduction to their original state, are of much greater density than atmospheric air; allow me to account for their being carried off by it, and then to submit that part of my plan which regards their collection and preservation, to you for your judgment. I propose that, instead of the chimney being erected upon the present plan, thus—



that it be built nearly in an horizontal line with the furnace, thus—



so that it be of a gradual elevation towards the extremity; in which position, it will be found to have all the requisite properties of a chimney erected upon the old plan, while it opposes an insurmountable impediment to the rise of the heavier particles of metallic matter which escape from the furnace, impeding their velocity by perpetually presenting a rough surface, with which they will unavoidably come in contact; for the rarefied air, &c. which has always a tendency to ascend, does not, as in the upright chimney, find a free passage, but will be obliged to steal along (if I

may be allowed to use such an expression) the upper part of the chimney, by which means the heavier particles are thrown back by striking against it, and retained in the bottom, where the current (if there be any) is not of sufficient strength to carry them on, while the bituminous and sulphurous smokes are carried off as freely as can possibly be required. As it regards what I have been saying, I must beg leave, my lords and gentlemen, to observe, I have not been reasoning upon mere hypothesis, but upon an absolute knowledge of the fact, that the metallic particles will be retained in the manner I have described above, and that the draught of the chimney will be equal to one erected upon the old plan."

From the above, I conceive it will be evident that the principle adopted, and the principle of the above plan, are the same; but how far it was entitled to any notice from the committee alluded to at the commencement of my letter, I shall leave for you and your readers to determine, as nothing is farther from my wishes than to detract from the just merits of others; but, since the name of no individual has yet appeared, and no notice has been taken of the above by the committee, I conceive I should not be doing myself justice were I not to lay this statement before the public. At the close of my letter to the committee, I observed, that, should this part of my plan meet their approbation, I should feel a pleasure in forwarding them the remainder for the complete eradication of the whole evil by condensation, which, should it meet your approbation, I shall feel a pleasure in offering to the public through the medium of your next publication.

E. W. RUDDER.

Frederick Place, Birmingham; May 17.

PROFESSOR HANSTEEN, of Christiana, has published the following observations on magnetism:—

With a little oscillatory instrument, consisting of a magnetized steel cylinder, suspended by a very fine silk thread, and inclosed in a glazed case, I observed, (says he), at Christiana, in the months of November and December 1819, and in March, April, and May 1820, seven or eight times every day, the time of 300 oscillations, by which I have found—

First; that the magnetic intensity of the earth is subject to a diurnal variation, so that it decreases from the first hours of morning

[June 1,

morning till about ten or eleven, when it arrives at its minimum; from that time it goes on increasing till four in the afternoon, and, in the latter months, till six or seven in the evening. This force afterwards decreases anew during the night, and about three in the morning reaches its maximum; whence it again returns, by little and little, to its minimum about ten or eleven in the morning, and so on continually.

Second; that whenever the moon passes the equator the magnetic intensity is considerably weaker in the two or three following days.

Third; that the magnetic intensity is still more reduced, during the appearance

of an *aurora borealis*, and is so much the weaker as this meteor is extensive and powerful. The common intensity returns only by degrees, and twenty-four hours afterwards.

Fourth; that the magnetic intensity appears to have a very considerable annual variation, being stronger in the winter months than in the summer months.

When the magnetic cylinder makes 300 oscillations in 813.6 seconds of time, I assume the corresponding intensity = 1:0000, and, as the intensities are in the inverse ratio of the squares of the time of the oscillations, we can always express, in these supposed parts, every intensity answering to the times of the oscillations.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE.	April 26.	May 24.
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£3 0 0 to 3 15 0	3 0 0 to 3 15 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary ..	5 2 0 — 5 5 0	4 15 0 — 5 3 0 do.
Coffee, —, fine ..	5 10 0 — 5 12 0	5 11 0 — 5 13 0 do.
—, Mocha	13 0 0 — 20 0 0	10 0 0 — 15 0 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..	0 0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ — 0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 8 — 0 0 10 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 0 do.
Currants	5 13 0 — 0 0 0	5 18 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3 0 0 — 4 8 0	3 5 0 — 4 4 0 do.
Flax, Riga	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	49 0 0 — 50 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine ..	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	11 0 0 — 42 0 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets ..	3 5 0 — 5 0 0	4 0 0 — 5 0 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do. ..	2 15 0 — 3 0 0	3 10 0 — 4 0 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars ..	8 0 0 — 8 10 0	8 10 0 — 9 10 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	5 0 0 — 6 10 0	6 0 0 — 6 10 0 do.
Oil, Lucca	39 0 0 — 0 0 0	39 0 0 — 0 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	65 0 0 — 0 0 0	60 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags	1 18 0 — 0 0 0	2 0 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new ..	3 10 0 — 0 0 0	3 10 0 — 0 0 0 do.
Rice, Patna kind	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	0 14 0 — 0 16 0 do.
—, East India	0 9 0 — 0 10 0	0 11 0 — 0 13 0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0 19 1 — 0 19 6	0 18 1 — 1 1 5 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 13 1 — 0 16 7	0 15 3 — 0 16 3 do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 8 9 — 0 9 0	0 7 7 — 0 7 9 do.
—, Cloves	0 3 10 — 0 3 11	0 3 8 — 0 3 9 do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 10 — 0 0 0	0 3 9 — 0 3 10 do.
—, Pepper, black ..	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 0 0	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
—, white ..	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 4	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 1 4 do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac ..	0 4 3 — 0 4 5	0 3 6 — 0 4 0 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands ..	0 1 4 — 0 1 7	0 1 7 — 0 1 8 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..	0 1 10 — 0 2 0	0 1 10 — 0 2 1 do.
Sugar, brown	2 16 0 — 3 0 0	2 16 0 — 2 18 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine ..	3 12 0 — 3 17 0	3 11 0 — 3 14 0 do.
—, East India, brown ..	0 12 0 — 0 18 0	0 14 0 — 1 0 0 do.
—, lump, fine	4 15 0 — 4 18 0	4 4 0 — 4 12 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted ..	2 3 0 — 0 0 0	1 18 0 — 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow ..	2 4 0 — 2 18 0	1 16 0 — 0 0 0 do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ — 0 0 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 0 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 3 1 — 0 3 7	0 3 4 — 0 3 8 do.
Wine, Madeira, old ..	28 0 0 — 33 0 0	22 0 0 — 33 0 0 per pipe
—, Port, old	24 0 0 — 55 0 0	24 0 0 — 55 0 0 do.
—, Sherry	25 0 0 — 65 0 0	25 0 0 — 60 0 0 per butt

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 10s. a 12s.—Cork or Dublin, 10s. a 12s.—Belfast, 10s. a 12s.—Hambro', 7s. 6d. a 10s.—Madeira, 20s. 0d.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 5 gs. to 3 gs.

Course of Exchange, May 24.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 30.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Premiums

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of Wolfe and Edmonds'.—Birmingham, 600*l.*—Coventry, 1000*l.*—Derby, 135*l.*—Ellesmere, 66*l.*—Grand Surrey, 55*l.*—Grand Union, 21*l.*—Grand Junction, 240*l.*—Grand Western, 3*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 360*l.*—Leicester, 290*l.*—Loughbro', 3400*l.*—Oxford, 670*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 1900*l.*—Worcester, 25*l.*—East India Docks, 160*l.*—London, 108*l.*—West India, 185*l.*—Southwark BRIDGE, 20*l.*—Strand, 5*l.*—Royal Exchange ASSURANCE, 260*l.*—Albion, 50*l.*—Globe, 133*l.*—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 65*l.*—City Ditto, 113*l.*

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th was 78*l* $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 per cent. Consols, 79*l*; 5 per cent. Navy, 102*l* $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*l* $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Silver in bars, 4*s.* 11*l* $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, 1822: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 97.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ACKLAND, H. and J. Rose, Leadenhall-market, provision-merchants. (Daniell and Co.)
Amis, J. Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler. (Hilliard and Co.)
Attrie, W. Brighton, coach-maker. (Hunt)
Beley, J. Birmingham, dealer. (Turner and Co.)
Benbow, T. Bromyard, Herefordshire, draper. (Williams and Co.)
Bentley, T. and E. Leicester, brace-manufacturer. (Chilton)
Bird, J. T. Bury St. Edmunds, butcher. (Sandys and Co.)
Bleay, J. Marston, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer. (Robinson and Co.)
Bosher, J. Norway-place, Hackney-road, timber-merchant. (Hutchinson)
Bradley, W. Louth, linen-draper. (Phillips)
Bramwell, J. Leadenhall-street, hatter. (Mayhew)
Brittain, J. Worcester, linen draper. (Poole and Co.)
Burr, J. Hales Owen, Shropshire, ironmonger. (Long and Co.)
Burgess, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Blackstock and Co.)
Carliell, C. Bury St. Edmunds, carpenter. (Bromley)
Carter, M. Forton-mill, Gosport, miller. (Minchin)
Child, J. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, boatwright. (Ellis)
Collard, W. Enmore, Somersetshire, baker. (Corbett)
Coales, J. Earith, Huntingdonshire, liquor-merchant. (Long and Co.)
Cole, T. and R. Priest, jun. Norwich, warehousemen. (Tilbury and Co.)
Cosser, W. Milbank-st. timber-merchant. (Sheffield)
Cruckshanks, J. Gerrard-street, sash-manufacturer. (Allen and Co.)
Cruso, T. Norwich, linen-draper. (Tilbury)
Davis, G. East Stonehouse, Devonshire, ship-builder. (Kaine and Co.)
Dean, R. W. and T. W. Cooke, Sugarloaf-alley, Bethnal-green, brewers. (Cranch)
Devey, H. F., T. Tickell, and J. Sanders, Goldshill, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers. (Norton and Co.)
Dryden, J. Wood-street, warehouseman. (Adams and Co.)
Dunnett, D. Norwich, veterinary-surgeon. (Fenton)
Ekins, W. sen. St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, inn-keeper. (Long and Co.)
Ely, T. Fenchurch-st. malt-factor. (Daniell and Co.)
Emett, C. Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire, quarry-man. (Poole and Co.)
Evans, F. Cirencester, corn-dealer. (Bever)
Faulkner, P. Manchester, warehouseman. (Hurd and Co.)
Fearman, W. New Bond-street, bookseller. (Gaines)
Finer, F. Drury-lane, grocer. (Flower)
Firmstone, J. P. Wolverhampton, iron-master. (Hicks and Co.)
Fowler, W. Staines, linen-draper. (Fisher and Co.)
Freethy, T. Acton, Middlesex, baker. (Hill)
Gamson, J. Gainsborough, mercer. (Stocker and Co.)
Goodwin, J. Sheffield, victualler. (Fisher and Co.)
Green, J. Birmingham, ironmonger. (Swain and Co.)
Griffith, T. Hilmorton, Warwickshire, victualler. (Wratislaw, Rugby)
Hamper, H. Cheltenham, hosiery. (Vizard and Co.)
Hannum, E. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker. (Hutchinson)
Hawkins, J. jun. Glastonbury, Somersetshire, horse-dealer. (Adlington and Co.)
Heath, W. Cheadle, grocer. (Barber)
Hewitt, T. Carlisle, draper. (Saul)
Hirst, J. Awkley, Yorkshire, iron-founder. (Lever)

Holland, S. P. Worcester, hop-merchant. (Cardale and Co.)
Horsely, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper. (Constable and Co.)
Hudson, J. Ulverston, victualler. (Blakelock)
Jones, D. Liverpool, dealer. (Blackstock and Co.)
Jones, L. Deptford-bridge, dealer. (M'Duff)
Kent, C. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co.)
Lawson, P. Bownes'-hall, Cumberland, corn-dealer. (Addison)
Marsh, W. and W. Willatt, Hanley, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturers. (Jones)
Mortram, J. Bristol, hop-merchant. (Poole and Co.)
Moore, D. Aston, Warwickshire, iron-master. (Pearce and Co.)
Morris, S. Long Itchington, Warwickshire, corn-dealer. (Walker)
Nash, J. sen. Clandon, Surrey, farmer. (Palmer and Co.)
Orme, H. Liverpool, brewer. (Adlington and Co.)
Owen, J. Leadenhall-street, cabinet-maker. (Ashley and Co.)
Parkes, J. J. and J. Warwick, woasted-manufacturers. (Amory and Co.)
Pearl, R. Cambridge, cook. (Farlow)
Pearson, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocer. (Wilson)
Pritchard, J. Rosaman-street, Clerkenwell, carpenter. (Devey)
Prothers, J. Bedwellty, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Gregory)
Robinson, W. Halifax, ironmonger. (Wiglesworth)
Roxby, R. B. Arbour-square, Commercial-road, merchant. (Atcheson)
Rose, J. G. Brompton, dealer. (Pike)
Rout, J. Whitechapel, linen-draper. (Fisher and Co.)
Russ, J. Evesham, Worcestershire, butcher. (Darke and Co.)
Salman, J. Lambeth, coal-merchant. (Harris)
Sansom, J. Exeter, china-dealer. (Bratton)
Schofield, J. Sheffield, cutler. (Wilson)
Smith, J. K. Farnham, Surrey, upholsterer. (Fisher and Co.)
Smith, A. J. and J. Shepherd, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, ironmasters. (Tooke and Co.)
Smith, R. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, innholder. (Perkins and Co.)
Smith, M. H. Burslem. (Williams and Co.)
Smith, J. Wangford, Suffolk, warrener. (Hunt)
Stewart, R. King-street, Cheapside, Scotch factor. (Shaw and Co.)
Surnam, F. Crowle, Worcestershire, maltster. (Williams and Co.)
Tataer, W. Kent-road, victualler. (Walls)
Upperton, R. Petworth, banker. (Hillard and Co.)
Vaughan, T. Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Appleby and Co.)
Vincent, J. Regent-street, Mary-le-bonne, victualler. (Orlebar)
Walton, S. Nantwich, linen-draper. (Wildes)
Walwyn, R. Wood-street, Cheapside, printer. (Jones and Co.)
Warren, P. Warminster, mealman. (Lowden and Co.)
Watkins, W. Norton, Worcestershire, corn-dealer. (Collett and Co.)
White, T. Regent-street, St. James's, whitesmith. (Rice)
Whitehouse, B. Dale End, Birmingham, baker. (Smith)
Wilson, H. Hatton-garden, auctioneer. (Hodgson and Co.)
Willett, F. E. and R. Thetford. (Blagrave and Co.)
Williams, P. jun. Knightsbridge, linen-draper. (Wilde and Co.)
Woakes, J. Hereford, upholsterer. (Wright)
Worswick, T. Lancaster, banker. (Bell and Co.)

DIVIDENDS.

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DIVIDENDS.

Abenethie, J. and F. Henderson, Lothbury	Hesleden, W. and W. S. Barton-upon-Humber	Powell, J. sen. Windsor
Abbott, J. Weymouth-street, Portland place	Hillicar, T. and J. Bristol	Prince, R. Lugbridge Mills
Ackland, T. sen. Greenwich	Hunter, G. Cateaton-street	Pugh, G. Sheerness
Alvin, R. P. Elm-street, Gray's Inn-lane	Ilingworth, R. S. Waterloo-place, Pall Mall	Rainsford, C. East Hanney, Bexley
Archer, J. Ware Park-mill	Inchbold, T. Leeds	Ravis, N. Gracechurch-street
Austin, J. W. Princes-street	Jackson, H. Mincing-lane	Reilly, R. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury
Bagnall, T. Birmingham	Jacobs, T. and W. Spiers, Oxford	Reynolds, R. Shobrooke, Devon
Baldwin, W. H. Liverpool	Jenkins, E. Picketstone, Cowbridge	Richards, W. Penzance
Banting, J. Mary le-bonne	Johnson, J. New Buckenham, Norfolk	Roberts, S. Cheltenham
Beaumont, J. Beech-st. Barbican	Kelty, A. Colonnade, Pall Mall	Rood, J. Portsmouth
Bailey, B. Merton	Knowles, J. and H. Walker, Salford	Royle, J. F. Pall Mall
Bell, J. and G. Berwick	Lageman, W. Tower-hill	Rucker, S. Old South Sea house
Benson, C. Birmingham	Lambert, T. and S. Leeds	Rutt, J. Hammersmith
Bibby, R. Liverpool	Langhorn, H. and W. Brailsford, Bucklersbury	Seaman, G. Bishopsgate-street
Blakeway, J. and R. Bilston, Staffordshire	Latham, J. Abingdon	Snape, W. Litchfield
Brierley, W. Halifax	Latham, T. D. and J. Parry, Devonshire-square	Spitta, C. L. and Co. Lawrence
Burlingham, T. Worcester	Lawrence, G. Evesham	Pountney-lane
Callow, J. Prince's-street, Soho	Leyburn, G. Bishopsgate-street	Stanley, N. Malkin-house, York
Cair, J. and D. R. Tedley, Leeds	Leyburn, G. and R. P. Cruden, Gravesend	Stevenson, A. Boston
Caw, T. Bush-lane, Cannon-st.	Levi, J. Wells, Norfolk	Stourport, R. Nassau-street, Commercial-road
Chapman, R. Hammersmith	Lockey, C. Ivy-lane	Strahan, R. and T. Stubb, Cheapside
Chubb, W. P. Aldgate	Lowndes, W. J. Robinson, and H. Nield, Manchester	Studd, J. L. Kirby-street, Harton-garden
Compton, W. Birmingham	Mackenzie, C. Caroline-street, Bedford-square	Sugden, R. Halifax
Coupland, C. R. F. and E. Leeds and Manchester	M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane	Sutton, J. sen. Barlestone, Leicestershire
Davies, J. Herefordshire	M'Nair, J. jun. and J. Atkinson, Cornhill	Taylor, J. Heath Charnock
Devey, W. and J. Coal Exchange	Mann, T. Halifax	Thomas, G. Bristol
Dixon, H. J. C. Lavater, and J. K. Casey, Liverpool	Maltby, W. jun. and W. Thorpe, jun. Bath	Thompson, J. T. Long Acre
Dubois, J. F. and J. Alderman's Walk	Metcalfe, W. Cranbourne-street, Leicester-fields	Todd, S. Southampton
Dubois, J. Copthall-court	Miller, S. Emsworth, Hampshire	Tompson, J. A'Herstone
Edwards, L. O. Minories	Molony, M. City-road	Travers, B. and J. Esdaile, jun. Queen-street, Chancery-side
Ellis, S. and G. Glover, Aldersgate-street	Marle, B. Stone, Staffordshire	Trueman, D. Goldsmith-street
Elwyn, G. Canterbury	Mulligan, T. Abbey Church-yard, Bath	Tucker, J. H. Jermyn-street
Emes, W. and P. Church-row, Fenchurch-street	Nathan, M. and A. Abrams, Old-street	Turner, G. Liverpool
Faungoin, H. Bristol	Newman, N. Skinner-street	Tweed, T. L. Boreham, Essex
Featherstone, J. L. Semour, Worcestershire	Oake, G. R. London	Ulph, W. Norwich
Foster, L. Farningham	Oakley, H. Mary-le-bone lane	Vipond, G. Ludgate-hill
Francis, S. Norwich	Oram, J. Crickleade	Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, Battlebridge
Fuller, J. M. Worthing	Parr, J. Stard-lane, Lancashire	Washburn, J. Great Marlow
Gallon, T. Leeds	Payne, S. Nottingham	Webster, J. Derby
Garside, T. Stockport	Pearce, J. Horningsham, Wilts	Wibberley, R. Liverpool
Gibbins and Stokes, Level Iron-works	Pearson, R. Doncaster	Wickwar, H. and J. Colthrop-mills, Berkshire
Gidley, E. Dover-street, Piccadilly	Peters, E. Redcliff-hall, Bristol	Williams, W. and A. Whyte, New Bond-street
Green, J. Brauncewell, Lincolnsh.	Pitts, J. Hereford	Wilcox, T. and J. Fitterton, Theobald's-road
Harrison, A. Parliament-street	Plaw, H. R. Riches-court, Lime-street	Wilford, E. Boston
Hebdin, W. A. O. Hebdin, Parliament-street, Westminster, and J. Browne, sen. Leeds		Woolven, T. Andover
Hepburn, C. Commercial-road		Wright, T. Stourport
		Young, T. Machen, Monmouthsh.
		Zimmer, J. Welbeck-street.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE appearance of the crops throughout the country is generally promising; and, although the wheats, from the nature of the season, have suffered universally in colour, and in many parts by loss of plant, a favourable summer and harvest may yet produce an abundant crop. The wheats upon cold, unsound land, which had in course suffered most, are visibly recovering both strength and colour. The fallows and lands for the spring-crops have been worked with much labour and difficulty; but the crops are sufficiently forward, and wear a healthy and thriving appearance; not however so luxuriant as they are seen at the same period in more genial seasons. Potatoes have planted well. All the green crops are of good promise, and it has proved a most abundant season for tares. The hay harvest will probably be early. The vast quantity of grass this spring has

produced a memorable abundance of milk in the metropolis, and a general reduction in the price of milk and butter. In Kent and Sussex, great complaints are made of the weak and blighted state of the hops. The appearance of the fly is general, and the hedges and fruit-trees are covered with the webs and *nidus* of insects. In the inland counties hop plantations appear more healthy. Fruit in general has suffered much in blossom; pears more than any other species. The bark harvest is nearly and successfully finished, but the fall of oaks has not been so considerable as in former years. Vast and uncommon swarms of mice are said to be making a most destructive havoc in the barns and stacks of the farmers in many counties; and in one of the Reports an easy method of destroying these vermin is requested! At some of the great fairs, cattle and sheep

sheep have been sold at prices the most depressed; whilst, from peculiar circumstances, at some few others, satisfactory sales have been made. The sales under execution of farming property have rather increased of late; and there exist the strongest symptoms of a farther depression of farming produce. The deplorable systems of tenants quitting their farms, and driving off the stock, has taken place to a considerable extent in the Principality.

Smithfield :—Beef, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.—Mutton, 1s. 8d. to 3s.—Lamb, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Pork, 1s. 8d. to 4s.—Raw fat, 2s. 0½d.

Corn Exchange :—Wheat, 32s. to 64s.—Barley, 15s. to 30s.—Oats, 14s. to 28s.—The quatern loaf in London, 9½d.—Hay, 50s. to 84s.—Clover do. 46s. 6d. to 100s.—Straw, 24s. to 37s. 6d.

Coals in the pool, 36s. 6d. to 42s.

Middlesex; May 21.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AMIDST the afflicting distresses of the landed and farming classes, and the consequent depression of home-trade, it is a circumstance as gratifying as extraordinary, that the produce of the revenue continues to increase with reference to the same periods of former years. It is said that the month of April yielded 300,000*l.* more than April 1821, while the increase in the previous quarter was stated in our last Number at 430,000*l.*

The financial plan of converting the half-pay and pensions created by the late unprincipled wars, from annuities depending on the lives of the parties, into annuities for a fixed term of forty-five years, that is, of paying 2,800,000*l.* for forty-five years, instead of 5,000,000*l.* for about twenty years, by which the load is shifted from this culpable generation to the next, is at length carried. It was at first proposed to sell the transaction to speculators at a bidding; but, no purchasers offering, the annuity is to be charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The difference in the present cost has enabled the minister “to throw a tub to the whale,” and to remit taxes to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* without any reduction of establishments or expenditure. But, as the payment is only deferred, and no saving effected, Mr. Wilson described it as nothing more or less than a loan; and Mr. Maberly said the whole of the proceeding was fraud and trickery, and that House that approved of it, instead of being the guardian of the public purse, was its plunderer. Mr. Hume moved an amendment, that the 2,800,000*l.* should be paid by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and, although this is the only straight-forward proceeding, yet it was negatived by 115 to 35.

The following resolutions were carried:—

1. That for the purpose of apportioning, conformably to the resolutions of this House, of the 3d day of this instant month of May, the burden occasioned by the Military and Naval Pensions, it is expedient that an equal annual Annuity of 2,800,000*l.* terminable at the end of forty-five years, should, from the 5th day of April, 1822, be vested in trustees to be named by Parliament; and that the said Annuity should be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

2. That the said trustees should pay into the Exchequer the several annual sums hereinafter mentioned, by four equal quarterly instalments, on or before the 15th of January, the 15th of April, the 15th of July, and the 20th of October; the first payment thereof to be made on the 20th of October, 1822.—[Here follows a series of annually decreasing sums, from 4,900,000*l.* in the ensuing year, to 300,000*l.* in the year ending 15th of July, 1867.]—And that the said several sums, or such part thereof as may be necessary, should be appropriated and applied conformably to the said resolutions.

3. That, for the purpose of enabling the said trustees to make several payments, hereinbefore mentioned, at the Exchequer, at the several periods aforesaid, they should be empowered from time to time to sell and dispose of so much of the said Annuity as may be necessary for that purpose, but so as that no greater amount of annuity should be sold or disposed of in any one year than would be sufficient to raise the sums necessary to complete the whole of the payments to be made within the year, or to discharge and pay off the principal and interest of any Exchequer Bills which may have been issued on account of such payments.

4. That for the purpose of enabling the said trustees the more readily to provide the means necessary for making the said payments in the most convenient and economical manner, the commissioners of his Majesty's

Majesty's

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Majesty's Treasury should be empowered to issue to the said trustees Exchequer Bills to an amount not exceeding the sums necessary for completing from time to time the said payments; which Exchequer Bills, together with interest thereupon, should from time to time be discharged and satisfied by the said trustees out of any monies to arise by the sale of the said annuities, or out of the dividends thereof; and that until such payment, the interest accruing on such Exchequer Bills may be paid out of any supplies voted by Parliament.

The taxes to be remitted in 1823 are as under:—

The Salt Duty is to be reduced from 15s. per bushel to 2s.

The Irish Hearth and Window Duties are to be taken off.

The Leather Duty is to be reduced one-half.

The Tonnage Duty is to be remitted: the whole of which now produces 2,000,000*l.*

Let it however be borne in mind, that these remissions are not consequences of reduced expenditure and establishments, but are effected by extending the time for the payment of the debt from twenty to forty-five years. What the public justly demand is a reduction of taxes as a consequence of reduced expenditure.

The following paper, laid before Parliament, proves the amount of taxes repealed and imposed since the termination of the war. The Property or War Tax, of 14,267,956*l.* expired of course.

<i>Old Taxes remitted.</i>	
Malt Duty, England and Ireland	£2,912,571
Customs, Exports, Goods Coast-wise, and Tonnage	1,105,675
Assessed Taxes, Husbandry Horses	268,000
	Windows, &c.
Ireland	235,000
Husbandry Horses	488,482
	5,009,633

<i>New Taxes imposed.</i>	
Excise Duties on Soap, per Act 56 Geo. III.	292,765
Custom Duties, per sundry Acts 56 George III. on Butter, Cheese, Rape and Cole Seed, &c.	78,365
Increase of Custom Duties, per Act 59 Geo. III. cap. 52	500,000
Custom Duties, per do. cap. 83	22,743
Excise Duties, do. cap. 52	2,774,049
do. Ireland, do. caps. 72 and 87	218,363
	£3,885,885

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1819.	1820.	1821.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	£ 35,845,340 0 2	£ 29,681,639 16 9	£ 31,515,221 15 7
Ireland	4,290,612 0 0	3,944,101 0 9	4,999,342 15 11
Grand Total	40,135,952 0 2	33,625,740 17 6	36,514,564 11 6

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.

	1819.	1820.	1821.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	£ 41,960,555 3 5	£ 32,983,688 16 10	£ 57,817,717 8 3
Ireland	2,610,097 18 9	2,673,340 3 3	2,422,560 1 11
Grand Total	44,570,653 2 2	35,657,029 0 1	40,240,277 10 2

Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

	1819.	1820.	1821.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	£ 10,835,800 6 4	£ 9,879,236 0 0	£ 10,525,025 18 8
Ireland	1,451,474 8 8	1,398,840 17 6	965,313 10 0
Grand Total	12,287,274 15 0	11,278,076 17 6	11,490,539 8 8

Total Exports.

	1819.	1820.	1821.
Total (exclusive of the Trade with Ireland)	£ 52,796,355 9 9	£ 42,862,924 16 10	£ 48,342,743 6 11
Ireland	4,061,572 7 5	4,072,181 0 9	3,587,873 11 11
Grand Total	56,857,927 17 2	46,235,105 17 7	51,730,616 18 10

Difference

Difference in the Public Expences in 1792 and 1820.	
1792—Army	£1,751,000
Navy	1,854,000
Ordnance	378,000
Miscellaneous	145,000
Charge of Ireland, (then separate)	1,200,000
Collection of Revenue	1,021,336
Civil List and Charges on the Consolidated Fund	1,065,134
Estimate of various Sums paid out of the gross Revenue	300,000
 Total Charge in 1792	7,714,490
 1820—Army	9,422,000
Navy	6,586,700
Ordnance	1,204,600
Miscellaneous	2,100,000
Ordnance Stores, impro- perly deducted from Estimate	285,000
Collection of the Revenue	4,226,735
Civil List of Great Britain	1,800,000
Do. Ireland	570,215
Quarantine, and other Charges on Irish Packet est.	114,463
Sums paid out of gross Revenue	143,911
Additional Pensions	36,815
Expences of Woods and Forests	96,674
Civil Administration of Scotland	194,006
Payments in Ireland on account of Half-pay in Great Britain	97,174
 Total Charge in 1820	26,874,293

GREECE.

The Greeks are still left by the Holy Alliance to defend themselves against their ferocious enemies. We hope all the threats of a war between Russia and Turkey have not been a cloak to ulterior designs on Spain. It is now said that the Turks have consented to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia.

Scio appears during the month to have been the victim of the most frightful mutual butcheries, first of the Turks, and then of the helpless Greeks.

SPAIN.

Let the Spanish Cortes beware of the intrigues of their foreign and domestic foes! Both are constantly at work, and, like the mole, underground. The Holy Alliance are not moving openly, but it is not moving the less! The papers are filled with notices of petty insurrections and local massacres,—all, we fear, parts of a

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system. Portugal ought not to look on without concern; for the fate of Spain decides that of Portugal.

FRANCE.

This country, owing to the inroads on the Charter and on the Liberties of the Press, is in a state of great inquietude. Riots have taken place at Lyons and other places; and the chief dependance of the Bourbons seems to be on the Swiss mercenaries, while the presence of these exasperates the whole French population.

NETHERLANDS.

The unpopular measure of making the Netherlanders pay their quota of taxes for the debt of Holland before the late forced union, has been carried by the votes of fifty-four Dutch representatives against fifty-one of the fifty-four of the Netherlanders, those of the two countries voting oppositely! The new taxes on the Netherlands commence, therefore, on the 1st of July, and have, as it may be supposed, created great discontents.

NORTH AMERICA.

It affords us singular satisfaction to be able to announce, that the government of North America, with a just respect to principles, has recognized the independance of the new republics of South America, and that diplomatic agents have been appointed in the usual forms. We lament that the commercial interests and political honour of Great Britain are not consulted by a similar recognition.

The lust of dominion was never so palpably manifested as in the recent conduct of Russia. Not contented with a territory equal to one-fourth of the old continent, and which out-flanks the whole, it must needs seek dominion over the barbarous tribes on the north-west coast of America, and endeavour, in like manner, to out-flank the new governments of America. We have often noticed its encroaching establishments on this coast, even so low as California; but, by a formal edict, it now claims the sea-coast to lat. 51, including all that was surveyed by Vancouver and Cooke, and interdicts the approach of the vessels of all nations within 90 miles. Such a Russian encroachment ought to be regarded by the whole civilized world as unwarrentable but to the United States and the kingdom of Mexico, it would be as though the Russians, in regard to ourselves, were in possession of the Scilly Islands;

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Islands; and the former government has therefore firmly protested against it. As popular governments dare not compromise public rights, we trust the flight of the ravenous Siberian

eagle will be restrained in this quarter of the world, where no Russian settlement ought to be tolerated on the Continent, and where the Kurile Islands serve every legitimate purpose.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

APRIIL the 30th.—In the Court of King's Bench this day, Mr. Evans moved for a new trial in the cause of *Redford v. Birley and others*, but the application was refused by the court.

May 2. A numerous meeting of Bank proprietors took place this day. The proposition of the government for the extension of the Bank Charter to 1844, but allowing the establishment of Banks with more than six partners for the issue of notes under 5*l.* in value within sixty-five miles of London, was assented to.

— 6. St. Paul's Cathedral first lighted with gas, to try the effect.

— 6. The Dukes of Bedford and Buckingham met in Kensington Gardens, in consequence of a challenge from the latter, for severe public reflections of the former at the Bedford county meeting; when, after an exchange of fires, the dispute was amicably adjusted.

— 7. A meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, was held this day at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present deplorable situation of the southern provinces of Ireland: Thomas Wilson, esq. M.P. in the chair. Mr. Reed moved, "That a subscription be now commenced," which was carried unanimously, and has since been supported with munificent spirit, although it is notorious that the distresses in question arise entirely from misgovernment, and nothing is yet heard of ameliorations.

— 7. The new splendid church at St. Pancras, consecrated by the Bishop of London, with the accustomed ceremonies.

— 7. Mr. Alderman Lucas presented a petition to the Court of Aldermen, against the swearing in of Mr. Denman, as common serjeant, founded on an obsolete bye law of the time of Elizabeth. After many severe animadversions on the petition, by several members of the court, Mr. Denman was sworn in and took his seat.

— 9. An iron steam-boat exhibited on the Thames between London and Battersea bridges: she drew one foot water less than any steam-boat that has ever been built; was one hundred and six feet long, and seventeen broad, and was propelled by a thirty-horse engine. She is to navigate between London and Paris, being the first instance of a direct water communication between the capitals of France and England.

— 15. A numerous meeting was held at the City of London Tavern to take into consideration Mr. Owen's "Plan for the Permanent Relief of the British Agricultural and Manufacturing Labourers, and the Irish Peasantry, from the misery and distress by which they are now overwhelmed." Several gentlemen were present, and it was stated that 45,000*l.* have been subscribed towards the erection of an establishment upon Mr. Owen's plan in Scotland, and that the foundation of a square, of about the size of Lincoln's Inn-fields, will shortly be laid out two miles from Lanark.

— 16. In the House of Commons, Mr. Martin, of Galway, presented a petition from a number of respectable inhabitants of Camberwell, in support of the Bill now pending to prevent cruelty to animals. The Hon. Member detailed the conduct of the man who keeps a place in Westminster, where Jacco Macacco, a monkey, has exhibited his prowess; "this unfortunate animal, (said Mr. M.) after having fought many pitched battles, was pitted against a dog of double its weight; Jacco, fought the dog for half an hour, and the battle terminated by the dog tearing away the whole of the monkey's lower jaw, and the monkey's ripping up the dog's stomach. Both animals died in a few minutes." Even the carcase butchers of Whitechapel, aware of the atrocious cruelties committed, have united in a petition for a Bill to restrain the unfeeling practices of mankind.

— 18. The Marquis of Westmeath sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench for challenging Mr. Woods to fight a duel.

— 20. At the annual meeting of the Literary Fund, a donation of Andrew Strahan, esq. of 1000*l.* was announced, which, with other donations, swells the capital of this society to an amount which might be beneficial to literature if directed with due practical knowledge of the feelings and circumstances of literary men in distress.

— 20. The proprietors of the profligate John Bull newspaper were this day brought up for judgment for several libels on the late Queen. The sentence of the court was, "That Thomas Arrowsmith should pay a fine of 300*l.*; and that W. Shackell and J. Weaver should be imprisoned three months, and pay a fine of 100*l.* each, with securities."

— 23. The fifteenth anniversary of the triumph of Westminster and purity of election, celebrated by a grand dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Sir F. Burdett presided, and all the leading members of the opposition were present.

— 25. The metropolis and the environs were this day visited with a tremendous storm. At Kensington, the lace manufactory had almost all the windows broken, and a quantity of valuable lace destroyed. Twelve hundred squares of glass are said to have been demolished in one nursery-ground, and fifteen hundred squares broken in Kensington-Palace Gardens; besides several other instances of its destructive effects in that vicinity.

— 27. Mr. Denman began his career as Common Serjeant this day, under most inauspicious circumstances. It fell to his lot to try the unnamed servant of a bookseller for selling a book, afterwards discovered to be seditious and irreligious. Of the moral or legal responsibility of a servant in performing in his employment an act not *essentially unlawful*, like that of selling a book, just doubts have been entertained! But the man being found guilty, Mr. Denman sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, and to find security for five years!

In consequence of the low price of provisions, a very material reduction in the Poor's-rates has lately taken place in the extensive parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, where, notwithstanding a recent demand for a county rate of nearly 1,800*l.* the Poor's-rates are reduced from the year 1820 to the present one, 10,490*l.*

An elegant service of plate was lately presented to Mr. Alderman Wood.—It consists of forty-four pieces, weighing about 1,400 ounces, and cost 600*l.* On the inside of one of the covers is a suitable inscription, in testimony of his praiseworthy conduct.

MARRIED.

Archibald Macbean, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Emily, only daughter of William Johnson, esq. of Muswell-hill.

Mr. E. Gray Hopkins, to the eldest daughter of E. H. Clark, esq. of Penton-house.

The Rev. Robert Mosley Master, A.M. to Frances Mary, eldest daughter of George Smith, esq. M.P. of Selsdon, Surrey.

George Rust, esq. of Huntingdon, to Sophia, daughter of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

H. W. Parkinson, esq. to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Asperne, of Cornhill.

E. C. Woodbridge, esq. son of J. Woodbridge, esq. of Charlwood Park, Surrey, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Herbert, of Henrietta-street, Bloomsbury.

Walter Overton Smith, esq. of the

Royal Montgomery Light Infantry Regiment, to Miss Mary Wells, Marlborough-place, Walworth.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, B.A. of Denne hill, Kent, to Jemima Elizabeth, daughter of the late Champion Branfill, esq. of Upminster-hall, Essex.

Mr. Ince, chemist, to Miss Dakin, niece to Mr. Howden, Old-street-road.

Mr. John Ray, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Keen, esq. of the former place.

Robert Francis Sust, esq. of Lambeth-terrace, to Ann, fourth daughter of Thomas Manson, esq. of the same place.

Mr. George Webster, surgeon, Dulwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Stephen Hall, esq. of the same place.

Major Geo. Gun Munro, of Poyntzfield, N.B., to Jemima Charlotte, relict of the late Francis Graham, esq. of Tulloch-castle, Jamaica.

Henry Parkin, esq. surgeon, Barking, Essex, to Miss Sarah Richardson Stock, of Poplar.

Henry Porcher, esq. of Arlington-street, to Sarah, second daughter of John Pearse, esq. of Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

The Rev. J. Edwin Lance, to Madelina Louisa, the only surviving daughter of the late Josias Dupré Porcher, of Winslade, Devon.

Mr. Simmons, of London-wall, to Miss F. Day, of Fairford.

Charles, only son of Charles Lawrence, esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square, to Jane, fourth daughter of William Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Mr. George Gent, son of the late Rev. J. Gent, vicar of Stoke and Mayland, Suffolk, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Willows, esq.

Mr. Henry Mayor, of Colebrook-row, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Lightfoot, esq. of Lower-street.

Mr. William Blake, of York-place, City-road, to Miss Bowden, of Wymondham, Norfolk.

DIED.

At Hastings, 30, Mr. George Sturmy, jun. of Walworth.

At Clapton, after a painful and lingering illness, Miss Cartwright.

At Enfield, Mrs. Coney, widow of the late Bicknell Coney, esq.

At Brighton, 3, William L. S. Lynch, eldest son of William Lynch, esq. of Gloucester-place.

At Homerton, 45, John Addison, esq.

At Upper Brook-street, Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrig, eldest son of Sir Robert Brownrig, bart. K.C.B.

At Hackney, 45, Mrs. Whithy, wife of William Whithy, formerly of Homerton.

Sincerely beloved and regretted, Mrs. Elizabeth Boys, 72, wife of Mr. Thomas Boys, of Newgate-market.

At

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At the Nunnery, near Horsham, *Anne*, wife of Edward Houlditch, esq. and daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Bisshopp.

After a severe but protracted illness, *Mr. William Arrowsmith*, of Bear-street, Leicester-fields, 68, an inhabitant of forty years, much regretted and respected.

At St. Mary Axe, *Israel Israel*, esq., 73.

At St. Martin's-lane, *Sarah*, wife of *T. Elford*, after a long and tedious illness.

In Bryanstone-square, 87, *Sarah*, relict of Samuel Virgin, esq. late of Weymouth-street, and of the island of Jamaica.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, highly respected, Captain *Charles Warden*, 56, many years commander of a vessel in the Jamaica trade.

In the City-road, 80, Captain *A. F. Baillie*, R.N.

In Great Dean's-yard, Westminster, *George*, the eldest son of Mr. Woodfall.

Mary Anne, second daughter of Mr. Charles Kaye, of New Bank-buildings.

In Bond-street, 57, *Matthew Russell*, esq. of Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham, late M.P. for the borough of Saltash. This gentleman began life in a very humble sphere, but by industry, prudence, and fortunate speculations in coal-mines, he became possessed of a very large fortune, so as to enable him to purchase the fine estates and seats of Brancepeth Hall and Hardwicke Castle, in the county of Durham; and Baysdale Abbey, in Yorkshire. He married the daughter of George Torayson, esq. by whom he had a son and daughter. As his wealth increased he became desirous of moving in public life, and presented himself a candidate for a disputed borough in Cornwall, in which, after a warm contest, he succeeded.

Of a lingering consumption, 19, *Samuel James*, eldest son of Mr. D. V. Riviere, of Cirencester-place, Fitzroy-square.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, after a short and severe illness, *Miss Utterton*, the sister of Mrs. William Harrison.

At New North-street, Red Lion-square, deeply regretted by his relations and a small circle of friends, 22, *George Frederick Jennings*, esq.

At Dundee, *Mr. John Wilson*, late of Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant.

In Hanover-square, *Fanny Catherine*, the second daughter of J. Calcraft, esq. M.P.

At the house of her brother, Doughty-street, *Miss Amelia Hewetson*.

After a few days' illness, at the house of his son-in-law, William Thompson, esq. M.P. Gloucester-place, 61, *Samuel Homfray*, esq. of Coworth House, Berkshire.

In Great Marlborough-street, St. James's, *J. Thompson*, esq. universally respected.

In Newman-street, 78, *Mr. S. Varley*. Born in humble life, and brought up at a village in Yorkshire, he there distinguished himself by his scientific pursuits, and was

actually driven thence by the vulgar, under the character of a conjuror. In London he became a public lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy, in which capacity the clearness and simplicity of his demonstrations gained him the attention of many who have since moved in the higher walks of science. For many years he was the scientific associate of the late Earl Stanhope, and through life maintained the deserved character of a philosopher and a Christian.

At the Herald's College, 92, *Sir Isaac Heard*, Garter Principal King of Arms. He was born in the year 1730, and was at the age of fifteen sent to sea, in which service he continued till about the year 1751, after which he was employed in some mercantile business abroad. He did not enter into the Herald Office till 1759, when he was appointed Blue Mantle pour-suivant at Arms; he must therefore have officiated at the funeral of George II. at the marriage of George III. and his coronation. He was promoted to be Lancaster herald in 1762, and soon after to be Earl Marshal's secretary. In this situation he continued until 1779, when he was appointed Norroy King at Arms, and next year nominated Clarenceux. In 1785 he succeeded to be Garter. In this capacity he had acted thirty-seven years. His late Majesty conferred on him the order of Knighthood. Sir Isaac was strictly attentive to the duties of his office, but has never published any professional work. He had often been sent to the continent to invest foreign princes with the Order of the Garter, for which he was liberally rewarded. The attendance of the same officer of Arms at two Coronations, upwards of sixty years distant from each other, is a singular circumstance; although, from Sir Isaac's great age and infirmities, Sir George Nayler had the principal direction of the latter. He was twice married, but has left no children. His remains were removed in funeral procession for interment in St. George's chapel, Windsor. The cavalcade consisted of a hearse and six horses, with four mourning coaches and four, and the private carriages of the Earl of Harcourt, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Thurlow, Sir George Nayler, Mrs. Garrick, George Harrison, esq. of the Treasury, and Dr. Warre. The corpse was met at the chapel-door by the Canons in residence, and the choir of singers. The pall was supported by six gentlemen, and the deceased's robes and sword were placed on the top of it. The choir sung the funeral service, and the organ played as the corpse was carried round the west aisle. The body was interred to the left of the chapel, opposite the east door, near the royal family's vault. Sir George Nayler, Clarenceux King at Arms, has been appointed Garter, in the room

room of the deceased; and Mr. Bignall, Norroy King at Arms, has been promoted to Sir George Nayler's vacant office of Clarenceux.

Lately, in Portland-place, 77, Sir Nathaniel Conant, after a short illness occasioned by an accidental fall. Sir Nathaniel was educated at Canterbury-school, and sometime a bookseller. In 1781, he was placed in the commission of the peace for Middlesex; and, in 1792, he first suggested the establishment of the new police, and proved himself highly instrumental in effecting that design. On this occasion, he was appointed magistrate at Marlborough-street-office, where he continued till 1813, when he became chief magistrate of Bow-street, and was knighted. In 1820 he resigned that situation, on account of his declining health, since which, he had lived retired from active life, but had recently been convicted of a conspiracy to deprive a publican of his licence.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, after a long illness, 78, the *Dowager Countess Grey*.

In Lower Brook-street, 77, her Grace the *Duchess of Grafton*.

At Streatham, the son of Mr. Bugby, whose death was attended with the following extraordinary circumstances:—A young man having hung himself, the boy was among the crowd of persons who went to the spot where the act was committed; on his return home, his spirits were noticed to be unusually low. A short time after, on being missed by his playfellows, he was found hanging on the same tree whither he had been to witness the suicide on the same day. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned—That the deceased had hung himself, not having arrived at the years of discretion.

In Fleet-street, 73, Rose, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Randall.

At Ewell, 73, *W. Broadbent, esq.*

At Collier's Wood, 70, *Wm. Merle, esq.*

At Bromley, 62, *Charlotte*, the wife of Samuel Welch, esq.

At Charing Cross, 69, *Mrs. Cowen*.

In Dublin, the *Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Broderick*, archbishop of Cashel, bishop of Emly, and primate of Munster. He was brother to Viscount Middleton, and was advanced to the see of Clonfert in 1795; and next year was translated to that of Kildare. In 1801 he was elected archbishop of Cashel. He married a daughter of Dr. Woodward, bishop of Cloyne.

Dr. Richard Beadon, bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr. Beadon was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which college he became a fellow, and rose to be master. The present Duke of Gloucester being sent to study at that college, was placed under the care of Dr. Beadon, who attended so closely to his pupil, that his conduct

procured him the favour of the late king. His first preferment of any importance was the archdeaconry of London. In 1789 he was nominated to the see of Gloucester, and in 1802 translated to that of Bath and Wells. His lordship's only publication is a *Fast-day Sermon* preached before the House of Lords, in Westminster Abbey, April 19, 1792.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, 68, the *Right Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. Wm. Stewart*, archbishop of Armagh, and primate of Ireland. He was the youngest son of John Earl of Bute. Dr. Stewart was bred to the church, and entered early into holy orders. He was by his family interest collated to the living of Luton in Bedfordshire, where he continued many years, resided, and attended closely to the duties of his living, nor had he any other emolument, except that of a canon of Windsor, although both his brother, the late Marquis of Bute, and he were in great favour with the king. However, on the translation of Dr. Horsley to the see of Rochester, Dr. Stewart succeeded him at St. David's. He continued bishop of St. David's until the year 1800, when he accepted the archbishopric of Armagh. A residence in Ireland was far from being agreeable to him, yet he has given up much of his time to the duties of that see, and in that station acquired the esteem both of the clergy and laity of the bishopric. Dr. S. has not left behind him any work on literature, and it is said he never published a sermon. He interfered little in politics, but occasionally gave a vote on the popular side. He was a privy counsellor of Great Britain, primate of the illustrious order of St. Patrick, and a trustee of the linen manufactory of Ireland. The death of his grace was occasioned by the following fatal mistake:—"His grace having taken some calomel which was inoperative, and occasioned much pain, a *black or senna draught* was prescribed for the purpose of giving immediate relief. The prescription was sent to be prepared without delay, and as soon as it could be made up it was brought to the house, and a *black draught* was delivered into the bed-room. As no other draught was in thought or expectation, and as a *black draught* was to be immediately taken, the draught, delivered as that prescribed, was immediately administered. It was scarcely swallowed, when it appeared that *two* phials had been delivered into the house from the apothecary's at the same moment, the one the prescribed medicine, the other a private order of a servant, to be used in an injection. The servant who received them at the door gave the medicine designed for the primate to his fellow-servant, and hastened eagerly up stairs with the other, a *phial of laudanum*, omitting in his hurry to notice the fact of *two* phials having been received."

Lately,

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Lately, in Tylney-street, May-fair, 70, Sir *Henry Charles Englefield, bart. F.R.S. &c.* a gentleman much distinguished for his philosophical pursuits, and his knowledge of the fine arts. The family is of great antiquity, and derived its name from the village of Englefield, in Berkshire. The subject of this memoir was the eldest son of the late Sir *Henry Englefield*, and succeeded his father in 1780; but the title is now extinct. Sir *Henry Englefield* was an experienced chemist, a profound antiquary, an able mathematician, and a finished classic. His critical taste was of the first order, and his interesting manners endeared him to the first circles, both as a scholar and a gentleman. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1778, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in the following year. Of this latter society he proved himself a valuable and efficient member; and his contributions to the *Archæologia* bear ample testimony to his high attainments in the study of antiquities. He was some time vice-president, and afterwards president; but, having been disappointed in his re-election, he retired from all active concern in the affairs of the society. Besides various papers, which have been inserted in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the *Archæologia*, and the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and several periodical journals, he has published, "Tables of the apparent place of the Comet of 1661, whose return was expected in 1779, with a new Method of using the Reticule Rhomboid," 4to. 1788; "Letter to the Author of the Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," 1790; "On the Determination of the Orbit of Comets, according to the Methods of Father Boscovich, and M. de la Place," 8vo. 1792; and a "Walk through Southampton, with Plates of its Antiquities," 1801; and, lately, a splendid work, entitled "A Tour through the Isle of Wight, with Plates," &c. Sir *Henry* died in his 70th year. His remains were removed from the metropolis to Englefield, where they were interred with great pomp in the ancient family vault.

In Westminster, 56, Mr. *Peter Finnerty*, a writer and reporter in the respectable employment of the *Morning Chronicle*, the motley circumstances of whose history procured him many friends and enemies. He was first brought before the public by the miscreants concerned in an infamous publication called *The Satirist*; and, judging of him by his antagonists, we may fairly conclude that he was an amiable and honourable man. On another occasion Mr. F. suffered for freely exposing the administration of *Lord Castlereagh* in Ireland; and, in Lincoln gaol, experienced the tortures which *clerical* magistrates are capable of inflicting on the victims of their power. The treatment which Mr. F. experienced

on this occasion excited the sympathy and indignation of the country. At the same time it must not be dissembled, that during the time in which Mr. F. was an associate and very active reporter for the press, unwarrantable liberties have often been taken with public proceedings, the public confidence grossly abused, and the efforts and useful ambition of many good men rendered unavailing. Whether Mr. F. was the agent of the *Morning Chronicle* who made it subservient to his own piques or policy, we know not, but that paper has suffered in its public character for many years for its palpable sins of omission, and for the parenthetical insinuations of some of its reporters, of whom Mr. F. was known to be the most active. Thus an able and eloquent speech, clearly the best at a meeting, was often cut off with "Mr. spoke," simply because some dislike existed in the mind of the reporter, and which he imparted to his brethren. We have not room for details, but this and similar practices are notorious, and they have tended to bring the newspaper-press into much discredit. We cannot wonder that patriotism is baffled if the ascendancy of the press, its best bulwark, is constantly exerted against every new labourer in the service of his country, and if we are to be served only by those who flatter, coax, or bribe, the reporters for the press. To what extent this bad spirit has operated, or how far Mr. F. may have been a party in fostering it, we do not affect to determine; but it is notorious that it has long existed, and has been of late years a growing evil, and, therefore, deserves to be thus noticed, that it may be corrected. Mr. Finnerty, was the son of a tradesman of Loughrea, in Galway. At an early age he was cast upon his fortunes in Dublin; and, having been brought up as a printer, in 1798, he succeeded Mr. Arthur O'Connor as the printer of the celebrated paper "The *Press*." After a series of persecutions he removed to London, and entered into an engagement on the *Press* as parliamentary reporter. Having become acquainted with Sir Home Popham, when the expedition to Walcheren took place, he sailed with Captain Bartholomew from Woolwich, for the purpose of writing the history of that expedition. A strange exercise of power, however, prevented him carrying that object into effect, and, after a delay of some weeks, he returned to England; and, on being tried for a libel, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment, and imprisoned at Lincoln.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.
Rev. *Henry Brereton*, to the Rector of Hasslebury.

Rev. *J. M. Glubb*, to the perpetual curacy of *Saint Petrox*, Devon.

Rev. *A. F. Lloyd*, to the rectory of *Instow*, Devon.

Rev.

Rev. J. Comins, to the vicarage of Hockworthy, Devon.

Rev. Henry Law, to the rectory of St. Ann's, Manchester.

Rev. John Thomas, M.A. to the vicarage of Great Burstead, Essex.

The Rev. O. D. St. John, rector of Mottisfont, one of Earl Nelson's domestic chaplains.

Rev. S. Lee, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, appointed chaplain of Cambridge gaol.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A GENERAL meeting of the nobility, gentry, and other inhabitants of the county of Durham was lately held in that city, and resolutions expressive of a strong conviction of "the superior security afforded by joint stock banking companies, and their more extensive influence in promoting the agricultural and commercial prosperity of a country," were adopted. A committee was appointed for the purpose of promoting such establishments. We do not think, for our parts, however, that such associations are calculated to improve the condition of the mass of the people, which is the present desideratum of Britain.

The inhabitants of Sunderland lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a revision of the criminal laws.

Married.] The Rev. P. Penson, to Miss E. L. Barley, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Wigham, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Coxon, of Tynemouth.—Mr. B. Ord, to Miss A. S. Hindmarsh, of Newcastle.—Mr. M. H. Levy, of Embden, to Miss C. Isaacs, of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Fisher, of London, to Miss E. Mountain, of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Myers, to Miss Graham, both of Darlington.—Mr. J. C. Brumwell, to Miss E. Murray, both of Sunderland.—Mr. W. Burton, of North Shields, to Mrs. Hudspeth, of Tynemouth.—At Liberton Manse, J. Waldie, esq. to Miss J. Stevenson, of Gilmerton.—Mr. P. Michelson, to Miss H. Burn, both of Whitton.—At Felton, Mr. W. Redhead, to Miss J. Common.—Mr. A. Young, of Camphill, to Miss J. Bullock, of Short Muir.—Mr. R. Wood, of Ricklass, to Miss D. Beldon, of Wall.—Mr. Lamb, of Harbottle, to Miss C. Dodd, of Blackburn.—Mr. J. Mather, of Linton, to Miss S. Coxon, of Stanton-Mill.

Died.] At Newcastle, 52, Mr. T. Peel.—In the Old Flesh Market, 66, Mr. T. Hardy.—55, Mrs. A. Dodd, late of South Shields.—Mr. W. Nichol.—In Percy-street, 48, Mrs. F. Gibson.—In the Castle Garth, Mr. M. Charlton, respected.—In the Westgate, 84, Mrs. J. Penman, greatly regretted.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Stephenson.—41, Mr. W. Pybus.—At the Felling, 82, Mr. W. Reay, much respected.

At Sunderland, 85, Mr. J. Cutter.—43, Mrs. Calvert.—61, Mrs. J. White.

At North Shields, 57, Mr. R. Morlay.—In Milburn-place, 30, Mr. W. Moreland.—Mr. J. Richardson, much respected.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thompson.

At South Shields, 92, Mrs. Hutchinson.—82, Mrs. J. Major, greatly regretted.

At Barnardcastle, 52, Mr. C. Baxter.—93, Mr. J. Hall.—67, Mr. W. Davis.

At Bishopwearmouth, 24, Mrs. Hutchinson.—72, Mr. M. Smeatham.

At Darlington, 41, Mr. J. Hodgson.—27, Mr. J. Towers, of Richmond.

At Hexham, Mrs. A. Charlton.—66, Miss Hewson.

At Hebburn-hall, 18, Miss H. Forster.—At Houghton-le-Spring, 65, Mr. W. Davison, respected.—At Lartington, 55, Mrs. Binks.—At Blyth, Mr. H. Taylor, deservedly regretted.—At Somerston, John Frankland, esq. formerly of Durham.—At Wickham, 62, Mrs. W. Watson.—At the Steel, near Ridley-hall, 68, Mr. T. Whitfield.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A petition to the House of Commons for relief from taxation, and parliamentary reform, was lately agreed to: a petition, praying for amendment of the criminal code was also agreed upon.

A numerous body of agriculturists and owners of Westmoreland, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief from taxation, and for protecting duties.

Married.] Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss S. Aikin; Mr. J. Johnston, to Miss M. Connor; Mr. E. Corran, to Miss J. M'Kenzie; Mr. A. Hart, to Miss J. Patterson; Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss S. Aikin: all of Carlisle.—Mr. G. Saul, of Carlisle, to Miss L. Fearon, of Workington.—Mr. T. Carberry, to Mrs. A. Lowther; Mr. T. Stephenson, to Mrs. D. Lupton: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Wheelwright, of Maryport, to Miss R. Smith, of Flimby.—Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss D. Collier, both of Wigton.—Mr. H. Holmes, to Miss Alcock, both of Keswick.—Mr. J. Pattinson, to Miss N. Slack, both of Oulton.—Mr. T. Little Fisher, to Miss A. Dixon, both of Longtown.—Mr. J. Hewitson, to Miss J. Longister, both of Cumishotton.

Died.] At Carlisle, 82, Mr. J. Jackson.—In Lowther-street, 31, Mr. J. Thwaites.—In Rickergate, 85, Mrs. J. Nicholson, much and deservedly regretted.—In Caldewgate, 24, Mr. P. Barnes.

At

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At Whitehaven, 76, Mrs. M. Donaldson.—In New-Town, 64, Mr. J. Gilson.—Mr. Edward M'Kie.—70, Mrs. Ponsonby.

At Workington, 83, Mr. R. Jopson.—Mrs. E. Temple.—32, Mr. J. Hill.—59, Mr. D. Dickinson.

At Appleby, the Rev. J. Walter, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Isell-hall, 18, Miss H. B. Wyberg.—At Usworth East-house, Mr. Dobson, deservedly regretted.—At Low House, near Carlisle, at an advanced age, John Graham, esq. greatly respected.—At Bell Isle, the Rev. William Curwen, son of J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P.—At Woodhall, 77, Ann Newley, one of the Society of Friends, regretted.

YORKSHIRE.

The aggregate value of woollen manufactures exported in the year ending January 5, 1822, to all parts of the world, was 7,395,185*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*

The city of York liberally subscribed, within the month, for the relief of the distressed peasantry of the south of Ireland.

Leeds and all the large towns in the kingdom have done the same.

A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers of Leeds and neighbourhood was lately held, the mayor in the chair, to consider of the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the tax on foreign wool. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved to present a petition to the House of Commons, praying for its repeal.

A petition, very numerously and respectably signed, by the mayor, corporation, gentry, and clergy, of the town of Pontefract and neighbourhood, for a revision of the criminal code, has been lately presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Married.] Mr. Flintoft, to Miss Hobson, both of York.—Mr. J. Hawes, to Miss E. Cobb, both of Hull.—Mr. England, of Hull, to Miss Taylor, of Withernwick.—Mr. T. Batho, to Mrs. E. Whitaker; Mr. J. Vevers, to Miss S. Lister; Mr. J. Britton, to Miss M. Foster; Mr. J. M. Hampshaw, to Miss A. Coates: all of Leeds.—Mr. R. C. Battye, of Leeds, to Miss M. Crosland, of Fenay.—Mr. James Webster, of Leeds, to Miss Grimston, of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Hardy, of Ferry Fryston, to Mrs. Mitchell, of Wakefield.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Fairbank, both of Richmond.—Mr. W. Potter, to Miss Beckwith, both of Scarborough.—Mr. Wilkinson, of Sheffield, to Miss J. Hobson, of the Park.—Mr. James Parker, to Miss Sharp, both of Halifax.—Sir William A. Ingilby, bart. of Ripley-castle, to Miss Louisa Atkinson, of Maple Hayes.—Edmund Turton, esq. of Larpool-hall, to Miss Mariane Livesey, of Kildale.—Mr. E. Harrison, of Brighouse, to Miss S. A. Barstow, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Clough, of Harewood, to Mrs. M. Blakelock, of Chapel Allerton.—Mr. F. Forster, of

Horbury, to Miss Mitchell, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Kidd, of Hawes, to Miss J. Metcalfe, of Keighley.—Mr. J. Burnett, of Husthwaite, to Miss A. Nicholson, of Wass.

Died.] At York, 38, Mr. James Sharpley, one of the common council for Walmgate Ward, much respected.—52, Mrs. Johnson.

At Hull, 33, Mrs. J. Wrigglesworth, much and deservedly respected.—65, Mr. J. Keighley, regretted.—66, Mr. R. Stainton.—64, John Beach, esq. deservedly lamented.—28, Mr. G. Wardale.

At Leeds, Mrs. M. Hodgson, regretted.—In Park-place, 28, Mrs. C. Upton, highly esteemed and lamented.—Mr. Battye.—37, Mrs. Gibson.

At Doncaster, 64, in South-parade, Mrs. Wilson.—33, Mrs. Moxon.

At Whitby, Mr. Robert Wilson.—21, Mr. R. Brown.

At Richmond, Mr. Bussey.

At Settle, John Richardson, esq.

At Malton, 53, Mr. E. Soulby.—At Pocklington, 31, Mr. R. Catton, jun.—At Thirsk, 57, J. Bell, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Gomersall, 60, Benjamin Sykes, esq.—At Marton, 65, Mr. J. Denton.—At Sherburn, the Rev. J. Allen, master of the Free Grammar School.—At Great Preston, at an advanced age, Mr. Joseph Stevenson, greatly esteemed and regretted.

LANCASHIRE.

A melancholy accident lately occurred at Preston: four young gentlemen, viz. Master Charles and Master George Grimshaw, sons to N. Grimshaw, esq. mayor of the borough; Master Henry Hulton, son to Henry Hulton, esq. county treasurer; and Master Joseph Kay, son of Mr. Kay, the proprietor of Knox Folly Cotton Mills, were plying their little boat on the river Ribble, near Penwortham bridge, when a sudden gust upset it, and they were all drowned.

On Thursday, the 23d, four gentlemen, John Gerard, esq. brother to Sir W. Gerard, bart. of Garswood, in this county; the Rev. F. Crathorne, Catholic chaplain to Sir William, and Mr. Adamson, of Ashton-in-the-Willows, and his eldest son, went out in a pleasure boat, belonging to Mr. Gerard, with a fisherman, named John Jackson, to enjoy the diversion of fishing. About eight o'clock in the evening, the boat was seen a considerable distance out at sea, and was shortly afterwards missed; but no one actually saw it upset. Next morning the dreadful tidings of their fate were announced by two of the lifeless bodies, those of Mr. Adamson, jun. and the fisherman, being washed on shore!

Married.] Mr. S. Richards, to Miss E. Stevenson, both of Manchester.—Mr. R. Blindloss, jun. of Manchester, to Miss M. Tatham, of Hipping-hall.—Mr. J. Dodgson, to Miss A. Easton, both of Salford.—Mr. W. Jones,

W. Jones, to Miss M. Poole; Mr. W. Johnstone, jun. to Miss J. Williams; Mr. C. Queen, to Miss E. Brownless, of Great Charlotte-street; Mr. J. Kendrick, to Miss B. Smith: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Bibby, of Liverpool, to Miss R. Gadsby, of Manchester.—Mr. G. Blundell, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Lloyd, of Prescott.—Mr. C. Bradbury, of Oldham, to Miss Heywood, of Prestwich.—Mr. George Bardsley, of New Islington Cotton-Mills, to Miss M. Fielding, of Stayley Bridge.—Mr. T. Heyes, to Miss M. Webster, of Kirkby-hall.—Mr. T. Shaw, of Dale, to Miss A. Shaw, of Delph.—Mr. D. Speakman, of Hulme, to Miss L. Nash, of Newton.—Mr. G. Shaw, of Houghton, to Miss N. Ashworth, of Denton.—Mr. E. Howart, of Smedley, to Eliza, daughter of the late Captain W. Wallace, of the East India Company's service.

Died.] At Manchester, 66, Mrs. H. Bolton, greatly esteemed and regretted.—41, Mrs. Sophia Jones, justly lamented.—James Fawsitt, esq. captain in the twenty-first light-dragoons.—In Temple-street, Rusholm-road, 23, Mr. G. Taylor, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Salford, on Broken Bank, 51, Mrs. S. Scholes, greatly regretted.—45, Mr. R. Sheldon.—In the Crescent, Miss M. Watson Beever.

At Liverpool, in Duke-street, 63, Mrs. J. Anderson.—29, Mr. J. Davenport.—In Vernon-street, 41, Mrs. M. Blenney.—29, Mr. H. Peers.—63, Robert Clowes, esq.—At Old Dock, Mr. J. Robinson.—30, Mrs. A. Hall.—In Union-street, 91, Thomas Pickop, esq.—In Slater-street, 68, Mr. R. Roper.—In Lord-street, Messrs. Dodgson and Wilson, boot-makers; they were taken ill on the same day, and died after a week's illness, nearly at the same moment.—28, Mr. A. P. Blakemore.—In Castle-street, 62, Mrs. H. Powell.—In Hardman-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. M' Morland.

At Blackburn, 45, Mr. J. Houlker, much and justly respected.

At Everton, 48, the Rev. Alfred Hadfield.—At Yew-Tree Cottage, Eccles, 45, James Adshead, esq. late captain of the twenty-second regiment of light dragoons.—At Radcliffe, 28, Mr. J. Scholes, deservedly regretted.—At Aughton Moss, 21, Mr. J. Dale.

CHESHIRE.

Agreeably to a requisition to the High Sheriff, Charles Wicksted, esq. a public meeting of the agriculturists of the county, and all persons connected with them, was lately held at Northwich, the High Sheriff in the chair, when a very energetic and comprehensive petition, which was opposed only by a *reverend* gentleman, who it appeared acted in subservience to certain ministerialists, was agreed to.

A melancholy accident took place at

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the late Chester races. In running for Produce Stakes, Sir W. W. Wynn's filly fell, and three other horses, following, fell over her. One of the jockeys, Dunn, was so much hurt that he died the next day.

Married.] Mr. W. H. Haswell, to Miss Warburton, both of Chester.—E. Oldham, esq. to Miss Lane, both of Stockport.—The Rev. R. H. Gretton, rector of Nantwich, to Miss F. Rennion, of Chorlton.—Mr. T. Goulbourne, of Northwich, to Miss E. Caldwell, of Shurbach.—Mr. W. James, to Miss A. Bradshaw, both of Northwich.—Mr. G. Jones, of Farndon, to Miss Holt, of Holt.—Mr. Bate, to Mrs. Townsend, both of Malpas.

Died.] At Chester, in St. Martin's in the Fields, 80, Mrs. Swanwick.—72, Mr. Hobson.—67, Mrs. Davenport.—Mr. James Jones, much esteemed and lamented.—Mr. Hudson, governor of the county goal, justly respected and regretted.—In Bank-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bill.

At Macclesfield, 22, Mr. W. Broadhurst, jun. deservedly regretted.—78, Mrs. Johnson.—At Middlewich, Mr. Taylor.

At Knutsford, 78, Mr. Barley, generally respected.

At Stoke Cottage, Richard Kent, esq. R. N.—At Minshull, 76, Mrs. M. Martin, deservedly regretted.—At Churton-heath, 83, Mrs. Colley.—At Bickley, Mr. J. Shone, suddenly, regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sampson, to Miss M. Carbledge, of Chesterfield.—Mr. P. Salt, of Lounsey Green, to Miss M. A. Stanhope, of Chesterfield.—The Rev. J. S. Hine, of Wirksworth, to Miss Hornbuckle, of Nottingham.—Mr. Parker, of Hault Hucknall, to Miss Marriott, of Stainsby.—Mr. Turner, to Miss Drabble, both of Walton.—Mr. W. Smithard, of Repton, to Miss E. Ratcliff, of Stanton by Bridge.

Died.] At Derby, 50, Mrs. Shepherd, respected.—Mrs. Jones.

At Chesterfield, 75, Mr. E. Wright, late of Bampton pottery.—80, Mrs. Bown.—Mrs. Fogg.—Mrs. Fidler.

At Denby, 61, Mr. J. Knighton.—At Bakewell, 63, Mr. J. Newton, regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Mayor and Corporation of Nottingham have lately unanimously voted the freedom of their city to Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. in testimony of the gratitude and admiration with which they have viewed his indefatigable exertions in the cause of public retrenchment and national economy.

A "turn out" among the distressed frame-work knitters of Nottingham lately took place: in consequence of the disorders committed by them, the Watch and Ward Act was thought necessary to be put into force.

Married.] Mr. T. Goode, to Miss Blakey; Mr. G. Swanwick, of Kid-street, to Miss A. Shelton, of Plat-street; Mr. Parkinson, of Red Lion-street, to Mrs. S. Burton, of Knob-alley; Mr. T. Sandford, to Miss Cheetham; Mr. T. Peet, to Miss M. Borrows, of Wool-pack-lane; Mr. J. Gillman, to Miss E. Stacey; Mr. W. Wass, to Miss A. Robotham: all of Nottingham.—Mr. Harrison, of Long-row, Nottingham, to Miss S. Morley, of Radcliffe.—Mr. R. Revill, of Mansfield, to Miss S. Short, late of Mansfield Woodhouse.—At Wodborough, Mr. J. Hind, to Miss S. Glover; Mr. S. Blighton, to Miss M. Wood.—Mr. Caunt, of Plunger, to Miss Hand, of Birston.—Mr. Welch, to Miss Petty, both of Bingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Park-hill, 47, Mrs. M. Dring.—In Marygate, 63, Mr. Dawson.—On Highpavement, 45, Mrs. Barker.—In Balloon-court, 60, Mr. Jackson.—In Howard-street, 83, Mrs. F. Screeton.—In Lister-gate, 75, Mrs. M. Wigfield.—In Mount-street, 64, Mrs. Meadows.—In Lister-gate, 29, Miss M. Lawson.—At Newark, 57, Mrs. S. Housley.—50, Mr. J. Holmes.—42, Mr. R. Pacey.—29, Mrs. T. Cheadle.—75, Mrs. E. Barnsdall.—22, Miss M. Harrison.

At Lenton, Mr. W. Hopkin.—At Newstead, 73, Mr. W. Beardall, deservedly regretted.—At Clarborough, Mr. Richard Gauntley, much respected.—At East Retford, Mr. W. Leadbeater.—At Tuxford, Mr. Carding, respected.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. D. Holmes, of Lincoln, to Miss E. Graby, of East Retford.—The Rev. T. F. Beckwith, of East Retford, to Miss Carter, of Lincoln.

Died.] At Tydd St. Mary's, Mr. W. Stranger, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Little Gonerby, 55, Mrs. Parkinson.—At Thurlby-hall, Sir Gonville Bromhead, bart.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Sir Gerard Noel lately relinquished the command of the Rutland yeomanry. In transmitting his resignation to the Lord Lieutenant, he assigned, among other reasons for so doing, the conduct of the present administration in confiscating so large a sum of the subjects' money under the pretence of paying off the five per cents., the absence of all relief to the agricultural classes, and other examples of misgovernment; which were, in his judgment, calculated to exasperate the people, and lead to commotion. With such provocation, he added, that, under such circumstances, if times of trouble should arrive, he should not feel himself justified in drawing the sword against his countrymen.

Married.] Mr. J. Knight, to Miss Findley; Mr. John Needham, to Miss S.

Bankhart; Mr. W. Healey, to Miss Allsop: all of Leicester.—Mr. Gamble, of King-street, Leicester, to Miss Bennett, of Syston.—Mr. J. Dewhurst, of Leicester, to Miss S. Oldham, of Manchester.—S. Miles, esq. of Leicester, to Miss A. Dodd, of Cloverley-hall.

Died.] At Leicester, on the London-road, 70, Mrs. Lee.—In Humberstone-road, Mrs. Coleman, widow of Henry C. esq. of Market Harborough.

At Loughborough, 40, Mrs. W. Palmer.—Thomas Land, esq.

At Hinckley, 33, Mr. Swain.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Ward.

At Queensborough, Mr. G. Cowdell, late of Leicester.—At Humberstone, 82, Robert Henton, esq.—At Loseby, Mr. J. Snow.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The south-west districts of Staffordshire have been in an unsettled state, the miners generally refusing to work for reduced wages, and the masters persisting not to employ them at the old ones. Some riotous proceedings of the miners were checked by the yeomanry and regulars, and the ringleaders sent to gaol.

The inhabitants of Wolverhampton lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for a repeal of the salt-tax.

Married.] Mr. W. Dean, late of Wolverhampton, to Miss Parkes, of Ashted.—Mr. Badger, of Walsall, to Miss Hincks, of Willenhall.—Mr. Knight, to Miss Johnson, both of Tamworth.—At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, Mr. W. Haynes, to Miss E. Morley.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. S. Harris, deservedly lamented.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. T. Bevan.

At Tamworth, in George-street, Mrs. M. Dudley, deservedly regretted.

At Longdon-green, Mrs. E. Webb.—At Wilnecote, 87, Mr. Jeffery Paul, highly and justly respected.—At the Vicarage, Seighford, Maria, wife of the Rev. T. W. Richards.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous body of occupiers of land in this county, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief.

Considerable orders, say the newspapers, have lately been received at Birmingham for Russia.

Married.] Kelynge Greenway, esq. of Warwick, to Miss Letitia Durnford, of Dettisham.—Mr. T. Hidson, jun. of Caroline-street, to Miss E. Pickering.—Mr. T. Evans, to Miss S. Atkins.—Mr. F. Geary, to Miss C. Price: all of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Cheshire, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss S. Selwood, of Cirencester.—Mr. A. Burbidge, of Birmingham, to Miss Winder, of Monument-lane.—Mr. Norris, of Birmingham, to Miss S. A. Sheard, of Oxford.—Mr. W. Turner, of Birmingham, to Miss Nunn, of Lancaster.—Mr. S. Pike, of Deritend, to Miss S. Felton, of Bordesley.—Mr. J. Corfield, of Deritend, to Miss

Miss S. Swift, of Ipsley.—Mr. A. Everitt, jun. of Edgbaston, to Miss M. Cherry, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Baker, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Sharman, of Leicester.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Lewis : Mr. James Lewis, father and son.—Mrs. E. Lowe.—24, Mr. Charles Marston.—In Little Hampton-street, Mr. J. Guest, deservedly regretted.—21, Mr. D. Blair.—In Lancaster-street, 57, Mrs. A. Banister.—At Camp-hill, Mr. J. J. Parker.—In Price-street, 84, Mr. W. Mole, after a long affliction, justly esteemed and lamented.—In Great Charles street, 25, Mr. J. Clapperton.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, 32, Mr. W. Whale.

At West Bromwich, 71, Mr. E. Kenwick, highly respected and regretted.—At Springfield house, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Boulbee, esq.—At Beckbury, the Rev. J. D. Hane.—At King's Norton, Mr. J. Kimberley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Price, of Shrewsbury, to Miss H. Wycherley, of Albrighton.—Mr. J. Cooper, to Miss Causer, both of Shifnal.—Mr. Evans, of Pool, to Miss Davies, of Oswestry.—Mr. George Davies, of Bridgnorth, to Miss M. T. Penson, late of Lilleshall Abbey.—Mr. J. Broome, of Church Stretton, to Miss E. Langslow, of Woolston.—John Holland, esq. of Ightield-hall, to Miss M. Weaver, of Saighton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Charles Jones.—In Wyle Cop, 85, Mrs. Barnes.—Mr. Meadow.—In Claremont-buildings, Miss H. Wingfield.—Major Parry, of Maesmor, Denbighshire.—In Frankwell, Miss M. Harris.

At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Davies.

At Oswestry, 74, Mr. T. Wright, deservedly regretted.

At Bridgnorth, 54, Mr. T. Devey.—At an advanced age, Mr. John Oakes, a senior alderman of that corporation.

At Wem, 19, Mrs. Lea.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Corfield, deservedly lamented.—At All Stretton, Miss J. Wilding.—At Roden, 53, Mr. Taylor, much respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Maullin, of Dudley, to Miss E. Cooper, of London.—Mr. W. Hopkins, of Kidderminster, to Miss M. Grafton, near Stourbridge.

Died.] At Worcester, 75, Mrs. Loadman, widow of Capt. L. R.N.—74, Mrs. Mary Strickland.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

We copy the following extraordinary statement from the provincial papers. How dangerous must be the spirit of fanaticism and intolerance when we see it so operative even among the members of a literary society, who ought to set an example of correct liberal feelings to the rest of

the community. It behoves the minority of the forty-two to rally the rest of the society, and rescue Hereford from the ignominy of being considered by all the civilized world as the Boeotia of England. Do the bigots suppose the works in question will be less read, less respected, or less purchased, owing to their contemptible malice? On the contrary, they will be sought with additional zest, and will be considered of higher value in proportion to the low estimation in which they are held by the narrow-minded, and this they may learn at every bookseller's shop in Herefordshire. For our own parts, we never yet saw the Rev. Mr. Burdon's Materials for Thinking, but we are now stimulated to look into it, and we have no doubt but this act of over-zeal will render new editions necessary, and cause it, when it was quite forgotten, to become one of the most popular books of its time. It is well known that the most extensively read books in Austria are those whose importation is prohibited by the Censors; and, what is more, that these agents of intolerance generally prohibit the very best books. Action and re-action are equal in the moral, as well as the physical world :—“At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the permanent library, Hereford, it was proposed to destroy “Burdon's Materials for Thinking,” and “Hone's Apocrypha of the New Testament,” on the ground of immoral and irreligious tendency; which was carried almost unanimously, and the books were destroyed. It was next proposed to destroy the works of Gibbon and Bayle, and Hume's Essays, which was carried by a majority of eight! The execution of this sweeping sentence was however postponed *sine die*, on a motion of the librarian to that effect. Of 133 subscribers to the library, about forty-two were present.”

Married.] Mr. W. H. Parker, jun. to Miss A. Gethen, both of Hereford.—Mr. J. Andrews, of Hereford, to Miss A. Hodges.—Mr. W. H. Lewis, of Hereford, to Miss E. Williams, of Abergavenny.—Mr. W. Phelps, of New Court, near Ross, to Miss S. Prosser, of Garway.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. S. Colbatch, highly and justly esteemed.

At Leominster, in Corn-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Edwards.

At Ross, Mrs. Robinson, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Hatfield, 81, Mr. J. Walker, much respected.

GLoucester and Monmouth.

The distressed agriculturists of Gloucester lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for relief.

The western part of the county of Monmouth has been, throughout the month, in an agitated state, from numerous bodies of unemployed workmen parading about

about in every direction. Their employers and themselves were at utter variance with regard to prices of labour, neither party conceding any thing.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Carter, of Gloucester, to Miss M. Tombs, of Hucclecote.—Mr. J. P. Gough, of Dursley, to Miss E. Legge, of Gloucester.—Capt Tombs, to Miss Hale, of Frogmore-street.—Mr. R. Smart, to Miss P. Frew.—Mr. Bennett, to Miss Davis.—Mr. J. Lewis, to Miss E. Hooper: all of Bristol.—Mr. T. Davis, to Miss Hansby.—Mr. H. Wilson, to Miss M. Williams: all of Abergavenny.—The Rev. T. Hill, of Haydon Lodge, to Miss Hulls, of Corse.—At Stroud, Mr. T. Partridge, jun. to Miss M. Mills, of Hazle-house.—Jeremiah Hill, jun. esq. of Down-house, Westbury, to Miss F. Daniel, of Bristol.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Hudson.—Mrs. Hewlett, deservedly regretted.—In Bolt-lane, 40, Mr. W. Binning.—In the College Green, 28, Mrs. Hester Gardner, highly esteemed and regretted.—30, Miss M. Elliott.

At Bristol, in Castle-street, Mr. S. Taylor.—On Kingsdown parade, Miss J. Dick, sister to Gen. D.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Mullowney.—In the Horse-fair, 69, Mr. J. Nichols.

At Cheltenham, 33, Mr. T. Dawes.—Miss Butlin, late of Tarville-park, Henley.—Capt. Blake, R.N.

At Cirencester, 23, Mr. W. Taylor.—Miss S. Exeter, of Cheltenham.—At Alkerton, 18, Miss F. Veel.—At Sandford, 70, Mr. J. Bastin, much and justly respected.—At Boddington, Mrs. Long, regretted.—At Slimbridge, 36, Mr. B. Frankis, justly lamented.—At Winterbourne, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. R. senior, highly esteemed.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The agriculturists of this county lately forwarded a petition to the House of Commons, praying for relief.

Married.] Mr. Goundrey, to Miss E. Sheldon, both of Oxford.—The Rev. Jenkins Thomas, of Oxford, to Miss M. H. Tombes, of Quenington.—Mr. J. Cooke, of St. Giles's, Oxford, to Miss C. Fox, of Cirencester.—The Rev. J. Gilbert, A.M. of Brasenose college, Oxford, to Miss A. A. Quartley, of Wolverton.—Mr. A. Ayres, of Ensham, to Miss M. A. Keadle, of St. Giles's, Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Peter's-in-the-East, 40, Mr. W. Scott.—In the Corn-market, 62, Mr. E. Tredwell, deservedly regretted.—In St. Giles's, 59, Mrs. F. Aplin.—In Magdalen-parish, 40, Mrs. T. Rogers.—35, Mr. R. Harpur.—84, Mr. T. Foster.—In St. Aldate's, 85, Mr. Saunders.—In St. Ebbe's, 75, Mr. Lane.—In St. Aldate's, 40, Mr. R. Pratt.

At Thame, 76, Mrs. E. Stone, deservedly regretted.

At Marston, 56, Mr. R. Coppock.—At Ewelme, 48, Mr. E. Leaver.—At Long Crendon, 78, Mr. R. Crook.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

The farmers of Berkshire are peculiarly distressed: causes of their depression were exhibited at the late Abingdon fair. Twenty ewes and twenty lambs sold for 9s. A lot of lambs purchased at the last Michaelmas fair at 13s. per head, after being kept till the present time, brought only 12s. 6d. per head.

Married.] Mr. Richardson, to Miss S. Woodward, both of Windsor.—Thomas Markham Wells Greenwood, esq. of Stonehall, Wallingford, to Miss M. Minshull, of Cholsey.—John Harris Freeman, esq. of Barton House, to Miss Gethyn, of Witney.—The Rev. Edward Burges, of Southerton, to Miss A. Ward, of Bruton.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. Russell.

At Windsor, in Park-street, 76, Mrs. Anne Clarke, deservedly lamented.

At Eton, 70, Mr. James Stocker.—83, Mr. W. Bristow.—At Eton-Wick, Mrs. Hamilton.

At Langley, Miss E. Swabey.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Harcock, of Hertford, to Miss E. Phillips, of Hertfordbury.—Mr. N. Hanmer, of St. Albans, to Miss Barton, of Two Waters.

Died.] At Bedford, the Rev. I. Anthony, deservedly lamented.

At Hertford, Miss Austen, highly esteemed and regretted.—Mrs. M. Ramsey.—Mr. Jas. Flack.

At East Barnet, J. C. Green, esq. late of Westminster.

At St. Albans, Mrs. Causton.—Mr. Jas. Barnett.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] William Lawrence, esq. of Peterborough, to Miss H. Bringhurst, of Woodstone.—The Rev. J. Middleton, of Irchester, to Miss M. Warre, of Tiverton.—The Rev. E. B. Lye, M.A. vicar of Raunds, to Miss S. Whittaker, of Bratton.

Died.] The Rev. E. Hunt, rector of Benefield and Stoke.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held of the land-owners, occupiers, and others, of Cambridgeshire, on their general distress. A petition to the House of Commons was agreed upon: in their petition they stated no relief could be effectual unless ordered by a reformed parliament.

Married.] The Rev. J. Standly, of Caius College, Cambridge, to Miss F. Brigstoke, of Blaenport.—Mr. Waller, to Miss Dockley, both of Newmarket.—Mr. W. Smith, of March, to Miss E. Judd, of Wisbech.—Mr. F. Sanders, of Benwick, to Miss E. Gurling, late of Cambridge.

Died.] At Cambridge, 42, Mr. T. Hills.—Mr. Mole.—On Pembroke-terrace, 26, Miss H. Hopkins.

At

At Huntingdon, 52, Mr. T. Ekin.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Smith, of Millhill.

At Ramsey, Mr. H. Martin, much respected.—At Knapwell, 82, Mr. J. Smith.

NORFOLK.

At the late Norfolk Quarter Sessions, held at Norwich, the Court came to a most important decision on the Poor Laws, on an appeal by the Rev. Dr. Bulwer, Rector of Cawston, against the poor rates for that parish. The Doctor had been rated 550*l.* for his tithes, against which he appealed, upon the ground that it exceeded *a fourth* of the assessment upon the titheable property in the parish, which he contended was the proportion at which tithes should be assessed to the poor rate. The Court *dismissed the appeal*, and were unanimously of opinion, that there was no rule in law for fixing a *proportional* assessment on tithes compared with land, and that the only principle was to assess all real property according to the productive value or *profit* which it yielded.

Married.] Mr. Gidney, to Miss Bishop; Mr. J. Purland, to Miss M. Gadges; Mr. Fenn, to Miss Ransom: all of Norwich.—Mr. H. Bassett, of Norwich, to Miss J. Barker, of Swanton Morley.—Mr. W. Mountjoy, of Yarmouth, to Miss E. Barcham, of Gorleston.—Mr. W. O. Turley, to Miss H. Crabtree, of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Scrivener, of Diss, to Miss Gobbett, of Scole.—Mr. J. Youngman, of North Walsham, to Miss E. Gedge, of Honing.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. John's Sepulchre, 33, Mr. Jas. Chase, regretted.—In St. Stephen's, 65, Mr. Adams, deservedly regretted.—In St. Peter's Mancroft, 22, Miss S. A. Watling.

At Yarmouth, 88, Robert Yems, esq.—71, Mr. M. Frostick.—39, Mrs. M. Giles.—59, Mr. T. Bitton.—53, Mrs. J. Hovell.

At Lynn, 82, John Marshall, esq. M.D.

At Watton, 75, Mrs. Lake, deservedly lamented.—At Swaffham, 24, Mrs. A. Alpe, highly esteemed and regretted.—At Weasenham, 82, the Rev. Chas. Campbell.

SUFFOLK.

Several hundreds of this populous county lately assembled to petition Parliament for relief from agricultural distress. The following were among the excellent resolutions that were agreed to at the meeting of the hundreds of Thingoe and Thedwastre, J. Grigby, esq. in the chair:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that the cultivation of all the poorer soils in the kingdom must speedily cease, unless the charges upon the growth of corn can be materially reduced, leaving the whole of the population which has grown up upon these poorer soils, as well as a large proportion of the agricultural population in the better districts, entirely unemployed, and plotting in mischievous idleness to

burn and destroy the property of those who, in more prosperous circumstances, would gladly find them employment and comfortable subsistence.

"That this meeting does not presume to dictate to the legislature the means which it would be the most wise and expedient to adopt, in order to meet the present alarming exigence; but begs respectfully to suggest that the *repeal of the remaining duty on malt, the taxes on leather, salt, and some others which press with peculiar hardship upon agriculture; and an improvement in the system of licensing public houses, would be productive of essential benefit to the farming interest.*

"That this meeting, without being disposed to aggravated representation, states as its decided opinion that relief to be *effectual* must be *immediate*, as ruin, the most total and overwhelming, has long since begun its ravages, and will proceed with increased rapidity, till it has crushed in succession the tenantry, yeomanry, clergy, and land-owners, of this once-happy and flourishing country.

Married.] Mr. R. Ramplin, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Dolby, of Yoxford.—Mr. Joseph H. Farrand, of Sudbury, to Mrs. M. A. Barrett, of Chelmsford, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. W. Wolton, of Hollesley, to Miss M. A. Wigg, of Hinton.—Mr. S. Oliver, to Mrs. A. Porter, of Sudbury.—Mr. J. Peachey, of Barrow, to Miss M. Jannison, of Little Saxham.—Mr. J. R. Gordon, of Great Snoring, to Miss C. Boyden, of North Cove.

Died.] At Bury, 76, Mrs. Bennett, widow of Philip B. esq. of Widcombe.—82, Mr. M. Martin.—30, Mrs. Cooper.—70, Mr. Robert Pawsey.

At Ipswich, 45, Mrs. Pratt.—Miss Evans.—24, Mrs. J. Lloyd.—Mrs. Nunn.—73, Mr. W. Cole, late of Charsfield-hall.

At Woodbridge, 45, Mr. D. Freeman.—80, Mrs. Scroggins.—30, Mr. J. Knappett.

At Brandon, 42, Mr. E. Ellington, suddenly, much respected.

At Cratfield, Mr. Josh. Moore.—At Fressingfield, 78, Mr. R. Nolloth: 86, Mr. T. Meen.—At Hoxne, 86, Mrs. J. Poppy.

ESSEX.

A county meeting was lately held at Chelmsford, the High Sheriff in the chair, to take into consideration the distressed state of the agriculturists. The meeting was held in the area before the Hall, on account of the great number of persons assembled. Several able resolutions were proposed by Sir T. B. Lennard, stating the difficulties under which the agricultural classes were labouring. They also alleged that no reduction in rent could compensate between the receipts of a farm and the various expenses, and strongly urged the necessity of a great reduction of the taxes, and also intimated that the public

public creditor was reaping an undue advantage from the present state of the currency, to which the resolutions attributed a great part of the present depreciated state of agricultural produce. Mr. Disney and Mr. Western, M.P. spoke in favour of the resolutions, which were almost unanimously agreed to.

Married.] The Rev. W. Walford, rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester, to Miss M. A. Hutton, of Beaumont.—Mr. G. Whin-cup, of Burnham, to Miss Garrett, of Halesworth.—Mr. P. Cantano, of Ballingdon, to Miss R. Rampling, of Bury St. Edmund's.—Mr. Littlewood, of Brightlingsea, to Mrs. Warner, of Dedham.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. W. Burnham, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. Steevens, widow of the Rev. T. S.—Mrs. Lee.—C. L. Spitta, esq.

At Shortgrove-hall, Joseph Smith, esq. many years private secretary to the late Mr. Pitt.—At Great Baddow, S. C. Carne, esq. lieut.-col. of the East Essex militia.—At Smyth's-farm, Great Dunmow, Mr. Barnard.—At Springfield, Mr. R. Coates, highly respected.

KENT.

At the late settlement of the accounts of St. Mary's parish, Sandwich, it was agreed that there should be no feasting at the parish expense. A worthy example!

Married.] Mr. Churchill, to Miss Culling; Mr. J. Weakly, to Miss Gray; Mr. J. Jacobs, to Miss E. Barnard: all of Canterbury.—E. Collard, esq. of Herne, to Miss Finnis, of Dover.—Mr. Jordan, of Deal, to Mrs. Gosby, of Wingham.—Mr. W. Hopkins, of Chatham, to Miss Lepper, of Wye.—Mr. T. Golder, to Miss S. Carter; Mr. G. Stoneham, to Miss S. Tolputt: all of Folkestone.—Capt. A. Hooper, to Miss M. Claris, both of Ramsgate.

Died.] At Canterbury, 22, Mr. E. Clarke.—28, Mr. G. Delmar.—49, Mrs. E. Halsey.

At Chatham, 30, Mr. W. Horton.—Mrs. Dobson, wife of Dr. D. M.D.—55, Mrs. Shickell.

At Deal, 71, Mrs. Brown.—72, Mrs. Burton, widow of John B. esq. of Chatham Dock-yard—79, Mr. T. Read.

At Folkestone, 90, Mr. Jas. Hohday.—23, Mr. J. Harden.

At Ashford, Miss E. Parkes.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Broday.

At Alkham, 80, Mrs. H. Hatton.—At Lydd, 83, Mr. W. Haisell.

SUSSEX.

In the House of Commons, lately, Mr. Curteis, in presenting a petition from the hop-planters of the county of Sussex, complaining of the high duties levied upon that article, made some remarks upon the distress which prevailed in that county, and referred to two letters he had received, in which it was stated that in one parish there were thirty farms thrown into the

landlords' hands; and that, so exasperated were the people by the pressure of the poor-rates, that the Select Vestry would not go to the church, through fear of being stoned; that in another parish, where all the inhabitants were but 2000, one thousand were chargeable.

Married.] Mr. W. Rawlins, to Mrs. Andrews, both of Chichester.—Mr. Marshall, of Woolavington, to Miss S. Duffield, of Duncton.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, 83, Mrs. A. Fathers.—102, Mr. W. Brewer.—30, Mr. W. Wells, jun.

At Brighton, Mr. E. Palmer.—On the Grand Parade, Mrs. Bleunt.

At Worthing, Mrs. Stubbs.

At Arundel, 45, Mr. Ibbetson.—Mr. Bartholomew, jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

Petitions from several places in this county, complaining of agricultural distress, aided, as stated, by the sudden change to the metallic currency, has been presented to the House of Commons.

Married.] Mr. Wren, jun. of Southampton, to Miss Langford, of Exbury-farm.—Mr. Northover, to Miss Earle; Mr. D. Deaker, to Miss E. Brown: all of Winchester.—Mr. Knight, of Romsey, to Mrs. Allsop, of Winchester.—Mr. Mackenzie, of Portsea, to Miss Curtis, of Mile-end.

Died.] At Southampton, 28, Mrs. E. Moss.—Major-gen. Maddox Richardson, governor of North Yarmouth, deservedly lamented.

At Winchester, in Little Minster-street, 75, Mrs. Arlett.—76, Mrs. S. Watson, of Chery-lane end.

At Portsea, Mr. T. Whitewood, greatly regretted.—Mrs. Penney, late of Hambleton.

At Millbrook, Henry Sellick, esq.—At Northam, Capt. J. G. Blackman.

WILTSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Salisbury lately agreed to petition Parliament for amelioration of the criminal code.

Married.] Mr. R. Strange, of Devizes, to Miss M. Clarke, of Streatley.—Mr. Heard, of Devizes, to Miss C. Kemp, of Exeter.—Mr. W. Hibberd, to Miss J. Cripps, both of Swindon.

Died.] At Salisbury, 78, Anne Maria, widow of the Rev. E. Campbell, of Cricklade.

At Trowbridge, 72, Mrs. Barrow.

At Devizes, Mr. F. Britain.

At Corsham, Mr. R. Coats.—At Overton, 64, Mrs. Russ, regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The agriculturists of this county lately agreed to petition Parliament for relief. In their petition they stated, that they had paid strict attention to the various resolutions laid before Parliament, with respect to the agricultural interest, and they were convinced that such measures as those

those proposed upon the Corn Laws were not likely to be attended with any relief whatever.

Petitions to Parliament were lately agreed upon at Bath for taxing absentees.

Married.] Mr. Fasanor, of Milsom-street, to Miss C. Forster, of Bridge-street; Mr. Withers, to Miss M. Beck, both of the Abbey Church-yard: all of Bath.—Mr. R. Redman, of Bath, to Miss Stocker, of Chewton.—Mr. Joseph, of Milsom-street, Bath, to Miss A. Cole, of Tiverton.—Mr. T. Bance, to Miss E. Goss, both of Frome.—Mr. Jas. Longman, of Wincanton, to Miss M. Hine.

Died.] At Bath, in New King-street, Mrs. Elyott, widow of the Rev. Edmund E. rector of Litchfield.—56, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Scott, esq. of Pensford.—In Morford-street, suddenly, Mrs. Varley.—66, Mrs. Susanna Naish, a member of the Society of Friends.—In Devonshire-buildings, 22, Frances, daughter of Capt. Williams, R.N.—On Sydney-parade, Mrs. J. Racker.

At Bridgwater, Mrs. E. S. Poole.—75, Mr. Lemerton.—75, Hill Dawe, esq.—76, Thomas Symes, esq.

At Beaminster, 62, Samuel Cox, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Snook, of Dorchester, to Miss Sheppard, of Castle Cary.—Mr. Read, of Portland, to Miss E. Stordley, of Bridport.—Mr. J. Bartlett, of Marnhull, to Miss S. Downe, of Sturminster.

Died.] At Bridport, 50, Mrs. E. Kenway.—50, Mrs. Mellman.

At Portisham, 49, John Hardy, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A flour-mill, upon a new construction, has lately been erected, on the leat near the Exeter Quay, by Mr. Abraham Richardson, of that city, which, for beauty and strength, it is said, surpasses any other in the west of England. The principal wheel is twelve feet in diameter, which, together with the fall underneath it, and all the other wheels and shafts, is composed of cast-iron, weighing upwards of six tons, and is capable of working four pair of stones even at high water, when no other mill on the leat can work.

Married.] Mr. D. Rew, to Miss J. Piper; Mr. T. Gould, to Miss Searle; Mr. S. Glenn, to Miss A. Samson; Mr. T. Salter, to Miss S. Bowden; Mr. J. Foster, to Miss Salter: all of Exeter.—E. Sole, esq. to Miss M. Liscombe, both of Plymouth.—Mr. Robt. Besley, jun. of Plymouth, to Miss Tom, of Wadebridge.—Mr. E. Steed, of Stoke, to Mrs. Spur, of Plymouth.—The Rev. J. Kelly, of Ashburton, to Miss M. A. Butler, of Teignmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, 81, Mr. R. Aunger.—In St. Sidwell's, 70, Mrs. M. Binford.—Miss E. Cleife, deservedly lamented.—On St. David's-hill, 76, Mr. W. Hicks.—In Longbrook-street, Mrs. J. Taylor.

At Plymouth, in Duke-street, 74, Mr. Trevenna, deservedly regretted.

At Tiverton, 69, Mrs. Gloins.

At Teignmouth, 51, Mrs. A. Bartlett.

At Rose-Ash, 63, the Rev. John Southcomb.—At Chagford, 50, Mr. T. L. Pannell, highly and deservedly respected and lamented.—At Little Cleeve, 22, David Griffin, esq. of Southwark.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bodmin, Francis Yard Gilbert, esq. to Mrs. E. Burrows.—Mr. R. Tellum, of Withiel, to Miss M. Vercoe, of Bodmin.—Mr. Dingle, to Miss Hoskin, both of Launceston.—P. Ball, esq. of Mevagissey, to Miss Clapham, of Madron.

Died.] At Falmouth, Capt. Gibbon, late commander of the *Louisa* packet.

At Penzance, 63, Mr. Charles Paynter.—72, Mr. J. Bryant.—19, Miss Everilda Williams, late of Perridge-house.

At Bell, in Gwennap, 39, Capt. W. Tregoning.—At Boquio Wendron, Mr. J. Hill.—At Helston, 67, Mr. Lane.

WALES.

Married.] E. Rees, esq. of Towyn, to Miss Williams, of Moreb.—John Mytton, esq. of Penylan, Montgomeryshire, to Miss B. C. Brown, of Myfod.—The Rev. D. Jones, M.A. of St. Martin's-chapel, near Caerphilly, to Miss A. Oatridge.—At Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire, —Frenze, esq. to Miss Griffiths, of Aberystwith.

Died.] At Swansea, 82, Mr. F. Bowen.—18, Miss Mary Strutt.—At Mount Pleasant, Mary Anne, wife of T. E. Thomas, esq.—42, Mrs. Bowen.—On Nelson-terrace, Mrs. Anne Marie Ince.—50, Mr. T. Jenkins, part proprietor, able editor, and printer, of the *Cambrian*, (Swansea paper,) since its commencement. In private life he was much esteemed, and his loss will be long lamented by his family and friends.

At Beaumaris, 24, Mr. W. Redding.

At Aberystwith, 72, Mrs. Jones.

At Brecon, Mrs. Price.

At Lowmead, Carmarthenshire, 93, the Rev. David Edmond, vicar of St. Clear.—At Upper-lodge, Abergwilly, 52, Mr. Thos. Thomas.—At Peterstone-court, Breconshire, T. H. Powell, esq.—At New Park, near Pyle, 62, Richard Llewellyn, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A statue to the memory of Robert Burns, the poet, to be executed by Flaxman, is about to be erected in the New Town, Edinburgh. The poet is represented in his native costume, in the attitude of contemplative reflection: in his right hand is placed the mountain daisy, emblematical of one of his sweetest poems: in his left he holds a roll, on which are engraved the words, *Cotter's Saturday Night*, a poem equally remarkable for its genuine piety and poetical simplicity.

The emigration from Ireland to Scotland

[June 1,

land has been considerable; upwards of 150 were landed at Ayr in the course of four days at the beginning of the month.

Married.] Mr. W. B. Moffatt, of Edinburgh, to Miss Clementson, of Whitehaven.—W. Lockhart, esq. of Germiston, Lanarkshire, to Miss Mary Jane Palliser, of Barnsforth, Wexford.

Died.] At Kirkeudbright, A. T. Mure, esq.—Catharine Rose Ann Hutchinson, wife of R. Gordon, esq. of Langanglee.

IRELAND.

The accounts of the peasantry of the south within the month have been appalling. Misery in every form has shown itself; and the consequences have been wide-spreading typhus, and death in the most hideous shapes. In several towns and villages the more respectable have been seen standing idle in the public streets, having nothing to do; and their dependants, and the peasantry, leaning against the walls, utterly incapable of upright, independant posture. The cabins have presented pictures that have har-

rowed the soul of the beholders. It has been clearly proved that opinions of their government have had little to do with the late impetuous and often sanguinary movements. Hunger and starvation have been proved the propelling causes. The generous benevolence of England has reached them most seasonably, and will no doubt engender those sentiments of attachment which 600 years of misgovernment has never been able to procure. The subscriptions are almost unprecedented, and exceed 100,000*l.* to the great credit of public feeling in both countries.

Married.] Sir Thomas Whelan, of Dublin, to Miss Alicia Egan, of Ussage-house, Herts.—R. Handcock, jun. esq. to Miss M. Harris, of Dublin.—The Rev. W. Liddiard, rector of Knockmack, county of Meath, to Miss Mary Anne Morin, of Weedon-lodge, Bucks.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Westenra, mother of Lord Rossmore.

At Edgeworthstown, Mrs. Charlotte Sneyd, late of Litchfield.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We beg leave to suggest to COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS the propriety of their availing themselves of this leisure season to form NEW BOOK-CLUBS and LITERARY SOCIETIES. The increase of such Institutions depends entirely on their exertions and intelligence; and, if they do their duty, we may live to see the day when nearly every Parish in the Kingdom will contain at least one Association for the purchase of Books, and when the Monthly Magazine will be circulated in nine out of ten of them. We have only to desire the ascendancy of manly intellect, and a love of useful knowledge, over the mischievous spirit of mental servility, and a mawkish taste for typographical syllabub, to be assured of a preference in every association of honest men. It is at the same time due to ourselves and honourable to the country to state, that this Miscellany is constantly increasing in circulation, while an expenditure of from 1 to 200*l.* per month in advertizing certain works has not kept them from gradually and even rapidly sinking. The overflow of our drawers, and the richness of our pages, prove the estimation in which this Miscellany continues to be held. The times favour our policy of being at once the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST,—for these qualities are reciprocal causes and consequences. Quality in a Magazine depends on the extensive union of intellect, and this is a result of extensive circulation; while a large sale justifies small profits, and this of itself is a ground of further preference.*

*Persons who have been anxious to possess superior impressions of our views of the Houses of the Poets and Philosophers, are informed that a few copies of the EIGHT first, making a sheet, may now be had at 2*s.* and every succeeding eight will be prepared in like manner.*

A Correspondent informs us that thirteen stanzas of Waterson's "Ode on Man," Dec. 1821, are nearly the same as an Ode by Dr. Darwin, also published in this Miscellany, June 1802.—We understand that Sir John Sylvester's grandfather was a French refugee after the edict of Nantes, but he himself married the widow and daughter of a Portuguese Jew, and hence an erroneous notion about his own parents. Leman Thomas Rede asserts that he used to call the Old Bailey Calendar his "Bill of Fare."—Several Correspondents are anxious to learn further particulars of the FAIR QUAKER.

ERRATA.—At page 543 of our last volume, Luther's birth-place should have been Eisleben.—Page 386, line 30, of this Number, for Convention read National Assembly.—Page 423, for Giant's Causey read Giant's Causeway.